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THE LAST VICTIM OF THE GAUNTLET.

An imperial rescript, bearing the date of the 20th of August, 1854, and the signature of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, has abolished forevermore, within the realms of the whole Austrian Empire, that terrible chastisement, running the gauntlet. Terrible it was indeed; a cruel and barbarous remnant of those dark and dismal times called the middle ages. I witnessed the last execution of this kind, and record it for the benefit of those who still cling with a strange fondness even to the worst legacies of bygone centuries:

On an autumn morning in the year 1851 the garrison of the fortress of Theresienstadt, on the Eger river, in Bohemia, was formed in a large square on the spacious place before the residence of the commandant. In the middle of the square, drawn up in a file, stood a company of a Rifle Battalion, to which the delinquent belonged. It was unarmed, each private (there were three hundred) being provided with a switch, and placed at a small distance from his next man. At the tenth stroke of the clock the drums were beaten, and amidst a silence deep and oppressive the prisoner was marched into the square.

He was as fine looking a man as ever I have set eyes upon; tall, powerful and well formed. His handsome features, to which a black moustache gave a bold and martial expression, shone forth in the full glow and vigor of manhood, only they were of a deadly paleness.

He was a non-commissioned officer, and during the last campaign in Italy, in 1849, he had distinguished himself in such a manner that his superior officers had recommended him for promotion. Austria is more generous than England towards those that shed their blood in her service, and he would have been made a commissioned officer long since—in spite of his humble origin and his poverty—if it had not been for a fatal impediment. This impediment was his own passionate temper; he was a very choleric man; harsh and brutal towards his inferiors, morose and stubborn towards his superiors whenever they deemed it necessary to check or rebuke him. He was hated by the men to the utmost. There was not a private in the whole battalion that had not vowed him revenge. He had never made one friend, nor did he care to have one. Strict in the performances of his military service—the most minor duties of which he discharged with the utmost exactness—he went his own way, proud, reserved, solitary. Innumerable were the punishments which he had brought upon the men; for however slight the offence might be, he was sure not to pass it over in silence.

His superior officers respected him for his usefulness, his ability, and his exactitude; but they did not not like him. The evident lack of humanity in the man made him an object of doubt rather than of love. Moreover, there was a vague rumor about his having once struck at his own officer in the midst of a pell-mell caused by a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy. The report never took a clear shape, the officer having been killed in the engagement, and the gossippings of a few wounded soldiers having been much too incoherent and contradictory to lead to a formal investigation of the matter; besides it was at the victory of Novarra. He had greatly distinguished himself, and old Field Marshal Radetzky had—with his own hands—affixed the golden medal on his breast. The rumor, however, together with the knowledge of his harsh and violent temper, caused his name to be erased from the list of those that were recommended for higher promotion.

When this incident was made known to him, he became even more sullen, more rigid, more cruel than ever; but always—as it was well understood—for the benefit of the service; the slightest demands of which he performed with the same immutable strictness as he enforced them to be done by others.

A few weeks previous to the dreadful punishment which he had now to undergo, he was mounting guard in the outworks with some twenty or twenty-five men of his own company. It was a chilly, rainy night; and when the sentries were relieved they were glad to stretch themselves—wet as they were—upon the floor near the large stove in the middle of the guard-room. The floor not being very clean (floors seldom are in these localities,) and the white uniforms of the men being wet, it was no wonder that the dirt adhered to them with a tenacity that defied all exertions to get it off, when the wearers were roused by this serjeant to prepare for standing guard once more. The more they tried to rub their clothes clean, the more sturdily he lent a helping hand to their endeavors by an applicatiou of the sad equipment of every Austrian non-commissioned officer—the stick. Whilst he was fuily at work, cutting away at the men with a powerful arm, the door opened, and the officer on duty entered the guard room.

"Attention!" commanded the serjeant; and, saluting his superior, made the usual report that nothing worth remarking had happened. The officer, a young ensign, fresh from the military school, and almost a boy, took no notice whatever of this important news, but asked the serjeant in a brisk and somewhat impetuous manner:—"What he was again striking the men for?"

The serjeant, already much annoyed at this interference, gave a surly and unwilling answer; and, when the young officer rebuked him in a severe and perhaps somewhat haughty manner, the violent and passionate man, losing all self-control, lifted up his hand against his officer.

It was but one fatal moment, quick as lightning. The uplifted hand never descended; it was caught by a dozen powerful arms. He was felled to the ground, and disarmed. Half an hour afterwards he found himself in irons in the casemates.

Lifting the arm against a superior is considered a capital crime. In this case it had been committed whilst both parties were on duty, and the Austrian military laws are the very last in the world to be trifled with. The following day he was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. When the sentence was forwarded to the competent authority for ratification, it happened to be the superior's anniversary day; capital punishment was commuted, the criminal had to run the gauntlet.

A cruel act of grace was this commutation. When the first sentence had been read over to him, he had remained cold and impassable; not a muscle of his proud face stirred. He did not fear death; he had looked it in the face many a time without flinching, and to die in the open air, pierced by a dozen balls—a soldier's death—what should he care much for that? But when he was informed that he had to run the gauntlet twice through his company, after having been previously degraded, he trembled for the first time in his life. He knew of many a soldier who had run the gauntlet thrice through a whole battalion, and not been the worse for it after all; he knew of some that had even married afterwards, and brought up families of children; he was fully aware that the issue of this terrible torture depended entirely upon the dispositions of the men. Dreadful reflection! Above all, he thought of the shame, the dishonor—and his proud heart was well nigh giving way.

On the evening previous to the punishment, the Second Rifle Battallion of Kherenhuller Infantry would have been unfit for service; the men were drunk. They had got up a carousal in joy and honor of the coming day. But in the morning they were sober enough. The drums ceased to beat as soon as the prisoner had arrived in the middle of the square; his escort fell back. He stood alone near the right wing of the company. There was a dead silence: not a respiration was to be heard from all the thousands gathered on the spot. The commanding officer read the sentence over to him for the second time. This done, he exhorted the men according to custom, to dispense with all feelings of compassion, and to do their duty conformably to the law. The colonel went through this part of the formality in a quick and hurried manner, as if he were unwilling to perform it. So he was: he knew but too well that, in this instance, there was no need whatever for exhortation. These preliminaries being over, the prisoner was delivered into the provost's hands.

When the latter tore off from his uniform the golden lace and galloons—the marks of his military rank—throwing them, together with the gold medal, at his feet, the face of the unfortunate man became purple, and his dark eyes flashed fire. When he was stripped of his coat and shirt, and placed at the entry of the terrible street through which he had to pass, he became pale again. Two soldiers went ahead of him; they marched backward, with their bayonets presented to his breast, so as to force him to keep measure to a drum which brought up the rear. The drum was muffled, its slow and dismal beats sounded like the music of a funeral procession.

When he received the first stroke his features assumed an expression of pain, and his firm-set lips quivered slightly. This was, however, the only sign of sensation. Crossing his arms over his breast and pressing his teeth close together, his proud face remained henceforth immovable. His merciless enemies enjoyed but an incomplete triumph after all; they might slash his body in pieces, but his proud and indomitable spirit they could not break. The blows descended with a fearful violence upon him. After the first dozen blood came; but never did he utter one single exclamation of pain; never—not even with a look, did he implore for mercy. An expression of scorn and disdain was deeply set on his face, as pale as death. When he had reached at last the left wing of the company, his lacerated back presented a frightful appearance. Even his most exasperated enemies might well have been satisfied now; if it had but been possible, the commanding officer himself would have interceded in his behalf; but this was not even to be thought of; the law must have its course. They faced him right about; he had to make the same way back again.

There was one formality connected with this punishment which was a cruel, barbarous and shameful mockery; the delinquent had to thank his executioners for his tortures.

When the victim had arrived at the file leader of the right wing of his company, and the dreadful execution was over at last, he threw one last, long look, full of contempt, at his tormentors. Then he was seen staggering like a drunken man towards the commanding officer. His eyes, swollen with blood, beamed with an unnatural brightness, his respiration was short and painful; touching his head with his right hand, in token of the military salute, he said in a voice that came out of his throat with a rattling sound, but that was nevertheless distinctly audible all over the place: "I have to thank your honor for this exquisite punishment," and fell down dead.

Romish Doings.—The old story of a child seeing the Virgin Mary in a grotto, in the Pyrenees mountains, where the Virgin informed the child that she must tell the people to build a church upon that spot, is revived, and the church has taken hold of it and is protecting the vision as a possible event! A committee has been appointed to investigate the affair, and if they declare the vision well-grounded, the church will incorporate it into its long list of miracles, and require the faithful to believe it. The whole secret of this story is that a church is needed in that locality, and that the sale of the water of the spring for healing purposes, if authorized, would soon yield the required sum. You see that the cunning of the priests of the dark ages is not yet extinguished.

In another dark corner of France, morally speaking, a Protestant is now in prison for the dissemination or colportage of Bibles. The incident has aroused a good deal of feeling in France. The *Univers*, Romanist journal in this city, says in regard to the dissemination of the Bible: "In our opinion, the hawking about of the Bible in any Roman Catholic or Christian country ought not be permitted. With the commentary of the man who distributes, not the sacred book, but a falsified trauslation of it, and who in giving it makes any man a judge of the word of God—the Bible, the pretended Bible, of the Protestants, is nothing but an instrument of war against Christianity." "In this extract, from the pen of Louis Veuillot, the leading religious writer of France you see Romanism in a nutshell.

Walking upon the Water.—At Amsterdam there has been a regatta of young men, who walk the water in shoes called podoschaphes. One of them Mr. Ochsner, who gained the prize, accomplished the feat of walking up the Rhine from Rotter lam to Cologne, where he arrived on the 22d of August, having started from Rotterdam on the 16th.

Hog Mortality.—It seems, says the Hopkinsville (Ky.) Mercury, that a legion of devils have taken possession of the hogs in Davies, Muhlenberg, McLean, and the adjacent counties. A gentleman who has been travelling through these counties, informs us that the mortality is astonishing. In some places the dead are piled up by hundreds, the air is black with crows, ravens and bussards, and the stench is overpowering.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858.

CONDITION OF THE RIVER.—We learn that a quantity of goods which had been shipped from the North by Wilmington, for Fayetteville and the back country, have been diverted from this place after their arrival in Wilmington, and sent on the N. C. & W. & M. roads. This must have been owing either to misapprehension or misrepresentation as to the condition of the river. We refer to our columns for evidence of the fact that the steamers have at no time this season failed to make regular trips to and from Wilmington. Several of the boats, (and more indeed than are reported in the Observer, for we can't get all the agents to attend to the matter,) have been running regularly, are now running regularly, and intend to run regularly; and people who want goods to come this way, may rest assured of their prompt transportation. The two last trips of one of the boats brought larger freights than any the owners have ever had. Let no credit be given to interested reports to the contrary.

COTTON AND BUSINESS.—Our streets have presented a lively appearance yesterday and today, with wagons loaded with cotton. We are told that about 500 bales came in during the two days and found ready sale at 12 to 12 30. The high price is, naturally, bringing the crop forward as rapidly as the planters can get it picked and baled.

The price is high here compared with other markets. At New York, middling uplands are 13¼. At Charleston, prices range from 9½ to 12¼. At Cheraw, 10 to 11½. The prices in these last two markets are doubtless depressed by the sickness in Charleston.

The Fall trade here is, we think, remarkably active, especially with the wholesale dealers, who are busy day and night.

EARLY FROST.—The Northern papers mention frost in various places; sometimes even ice was formed. The late corn was killed, but most of the crops of all kinds had previously matured.

We learn that there was a white frost in this county, on Little River, on Friday last. And the weather has since been quite cool. For the safety of the crops of peas and potatoes it is hoped that there will not be a killing frost for some time to come.

TAXES.—Many people in North Carolina complain that the taxes are high; and so they are, compared with the almost nominal taxes that were formerly levied, when the State was content with a merely lethargic condition. But when it was wisely determined that she should keep pace with her neighbors in the struggle for prosperity and fame, it was also found that this could only be done by the aid of money, and money could only be raised by taxation. The taxes are therefore more than formerly; but that they are unreasonably high or burdensome, as compared with those imposed on "the rest of mankind," we deny. See the following, which we take from a Baltimore paper:—

"*Taxation in the Different States.*—According to an official table, comprising eighteen of the States, it appears that North Carolina pays less tax, per capita, than either of her sisters, it being only 52 cents for each individual annually—while the tax of the State of Maine, the highest in the list, amounts to $3 per head. The whole eighteen States, with a population of 14,569,722, pay, annually, $25,055,129—being an average of $1.72¼ each.

Fifty-two cents for each individual in North Carolina, three dollars for each in Maine, and an average in the eighteen States of $1 72¼. Six times as heavy taxes in Maine, and more than three times as heavy in an average of eighteen States.

These facts may serve to reconcile our people to the existing state of things; for it is always consoling, when we are in trouble, to know that we are not half so badly off as our neighbors.

But there is a stronger consideration still, viz: Would any individual in North Carolina have the railroads obliterated, and the State return to its condition as existing twenty years ago, so as to have his taxes reduced to their amount then? We hope not; we think not. To say nothing of a proper pride in the character of the State, which would forbid such a desire, the tax payers would actually be poorer in such a case, with low taxes, than at present with higher taxes. It is undeniable that the value of lands and other property throughout the State is greater because of rail roads than it was without them. And the increase is not alone in the immediate vicinity of the rail roads, but generally throughout the State, caused by the stoppage of emigration, as well as by the improved facilities of transportation.

Let us take courage, then, and pay with cheerfulness our quota of the State's necessary income.

By the way, we may mention, that the Sheriff of this county found not the least difficulty in collecting in this town, in a few days of last week, upwards of $4000 of taxes, the balance he required to enable him to settle with the State at Raleigh. His collecting officer informed us that the taxpayers promptly and cheerfully paid up, and that he could readily have collected more if it had been required.

HOW THEY HAUL WOOD IN CASWELL.—The Caswell farmers are making their goats useful as well as ornamental. Evans, of the Chronicle, grumbling at the prices of edibles and burnables, says that such a load of wood as a half starved goat can pull to town, is $1—two goats, from $1 25 to $1 50—a ram in and the team spiked, $2 to $2 50.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY AT SEA.—The reader will find in to-day's paper the particulars of one of those horrible calamities, the destruction by fire of a ship with hundreds of helpless beings. The officers must have lost all presence of mind and all command over the crew and passengers, to have permitted such a fearful sacrifice of life, with plenty of boats to save all. The opportune arrival of other vessels saved sixty-seven, and might have saved the others if they had been gotten into the life boats.

AN AFFLICTED CITY.—We have been kindly permitted to copy the following extract from a private letter from a gentleman of Charleston. It presents a melancholy picture, and calls for the sympathies of less afflicted communities. Many of our readers have friends there, in whose welfare they feel a deep interest:—

"This has been the saddest, saddest Summer I have ever spent. It may emphatically be said, "The mourners go about the streets." From morning to evening one funeral follows another in rapid succession. A bride, whose wedding attire is not yet rumpled, is now clothed in the sable garb of widowhood. Another young bride, whose ample fortune had just completed and adorned one of the proudest mansions in the city, was yesterday laid in that lowly "house appointed for all the living." The strong man who was the stay of his family has been taken away, and many parents have followed one, sometimes all, their children to the grave. The obituary I here inclose is the sad history of many a family in this city. [It is of a father and two daughters.]

"Truly Death has set his throne and holds his mighty court. None are exempt. The aged Dr. Post, who has labored here in the Circular Church for 22 years, has fallen a victim and will be buried this afternoon. Mr Denison, the Rector of St. Peter's, is at the point of death. Rev. Mr. Tustin, of the Baptist paper, and the supply of the Huguenot church, is very ill; and many others I might mention, but who are unknown to you, are either sick or dying. The city is one vast "pest house," and those who follow their friends to the tomb to-day, will in turn be carried to the same last resting place before a week is over.

"But although I have had enough of this sad theme, I know not what else to turn to. Here it is not only the all-absorbing but the sole topic of conversation and thought. And so many of our people have left the city that but little business is transacted."

FARMER'S BANK NOTES.—The Elizabeth City Pioneer thinks that the low rates at which these sell are owing more to rumor than the actual condition of the Bank. The opinion is founded upon an exhibit made to the Editor by the Directors of the Bank at Elizabeth City. The circulation in April last was $323,709. It is now $201,000, rather more than $122,000 having been redeemed since April. The circulation of the Branch at Greensboro' is included in this $201,000. The assets of the Bank, according to the Pioneer, exceed its liabilities by $100,000.

HONESTY.—We occasionally receive notices from Postmasters that a subscriber at their offices has not taken the paper from the office for six months or a year, or several years. And all efforts to get information as to who *did* take it from the office are generally fruitless. Postmasters make themselves liable by neglect to inform Editors in such cases, or by taking the paper themselves; but they seldom admit their liability. We have before us an instance of honesty in such a case that deserves to be recorded, as an example to some other Postmasters in like cases. Wm. D. Farmer, Postmaster at Joyner's Depot, Edgecombe county, N. C., writes us that one of our subscribers at that office had not taken the paper from the office for three years. But Mr. Farmer encloses to us the amount of subscription for those three years. He has our thanks, as well as the approval of his own conscience.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—During the session of the Legislature the Standard will be issued three times a week on a suit of new type. The subscribers to the Semi-weekly Standard will receive the Tri weekly instead. Others may obtain the Tri-weekly for the session for $1.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Writers in the Standard recommend Hon. Bedford Brown of Caswell for the Speakership of the Senate, and R. R. Bridgers, Esq., of Edgecombe, for the Speakership of the House of Commons.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION.—The citizens of Iredell County celebrate the completion of the Railroad to Statesville, on Thursday October 14. They have our thanks for a polite invitation to unite with them in the festivities of the occasion.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.—A Convention of the friends of this Road is called at Greensborough on October 18th.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Stocks are selling in New York at 94½. Virginia at 93. Tennessee 90. Missouri 84½.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—83,829 bales, against 20,744 bales last year. Increase, 63,085 bales.

WESTERN CREDIT IN NEW YORK.—While all accounts agree in praising the punctuality of the South during and since the late panic, they equally agree in reproaching the great West with want of inclination or ability to meet its engagements. We heard much of this whilst in New York; and the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Saturday last says:—

"The Western merchants who are now arriving find their purchases limited in many cases by their want of credit, owing to their inability to pay up as promptly as could be desired their old score, much of which has been running over two seasons. There must be a freer circulation of money at the West before the business can be prosperous; but how is such a circulation to be secured if the farmers will not sell their crops? A correspondent from the West suggests that much of the reported damage to the crops is due to the fancy of speculators, and that the farmers are hoarding for higher prices."

ANOTHER TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA!

BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA!

Five Hundred and Thirty-Three Passengers Reported Lost! Heart Rending Scenes on Board! Only Six Women Saved! Several of the Rescued Horribly Burned!

HALIFAX, Sept. 27, P. M.

The bark *Lotus* arrived yesterday with twelve of the sixty-seven passengers saved from the *Austria*.

The *Austria* sailed from Bremen on Saturday, the 4th instant, with a total number of passengers and crew estimated at between 550 and 600.

Passengers report that on Monday, the 13th, a little after two o'clock in the afternoon, a dense volume of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. The speed of the vessel was instantly checked one half, at which speed she continued, until the magazine exploded, when the engineers it is supposed, were instantly suffocated.

The fire next burst through the deadlights amidships, traveling aft with fearful and alarming rapidity.

The ship was provided with eight of Francis' metalic life boats, each capable of holding fifty persons. One of these was now let down on the port side, but it was instantly crushed. Another which was lowered on the starboard side, was swamped from the numbers rushing into it.

All the first cabin passengers were aft on the poop deck, excepting a few gentlemen, who must have been smothered in the smoking room.

Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a large number were shut up in the cabin by the flames.

Some were pulled up through the ventilators, but the greater number could not be rescued, and were left to their appalling fate. The last woman drawn up said six had already suffocated.

Several men and women on the poop, jumped into the sea by twos and threes, preferring to drown rather than be roasted alive.

Some of the women who leaped into the sea were already in flames, and others hesitated, till driven at last to the terrible alternative by the advancing flames and intolerable heat. In thirty minutes from the breaking out of the fire, not a soul was left on the poop.

The French bark *Maurice*, Capt. Ernest Renard, came alongside about 5 o'clock, P. M., and rescued forty passengers, who were chiefly taken off the bowsprit, but some were struggling in the water.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., one of the metalic life boats of the *Austria* came up with twenty-two persons on board, including the first and second officers. Subsequently four men were picked up floating on a piece of broken boat.

Both the second and third officers are horribly burnt.

Many of the male passengers saved are frightfully burnt.

Only six women were saved, and three of those shockingly burnt.

A Norwegian Bark went alongside the steamer next morning, and sent a boat out. She may have picked up a few persons.

The *Maurice* had no communication with her.

The *Austria* was a new vessel, and one of the most magnificent on the ocean.

Her passengers were chiefly wealthy German merchants, returning from the Continent after spending the summer. The *Austria's* cargo was very valuable—being made up almost entirely of costly silk and velvet fabrics.

The *Maurice* proceeded to Fayal with the passengers from the *Austria*, except those on the *Lotus*. A passenger says that when the Captain of the *Austria* heard of the fire he exclaimed, "We are all lost!" and rushed on deck and let down a boat, which was swamped. He fell into it and was left far behind.

The fire arose from culpable negligence in fumigating the steerage with burning tar, under the superintendence of the fourth officer.

Capt. Walker, of the Prince Albert, tendered to those at Halifax a free passage to New York, and ten accepted.

[A list of the persons saved is published. They are all German names, mostly residents of German cities, though some are from New York, and other cities in the United States. Five officers and five of the crew of the ship were saved.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE AT SEA.

Mr. Chartres Brews, a passenger in the Austria, has furnished an account of the disaster, from which we copy the following additional particulars:—

The fire is known to have arisen from very culpable negligence of some of the crew. The Captain and Surgeon deemed it expedient to fumigate the steerage, with burning tar. The boatswain heated the end of a chain to dip in tar to produce smoke. The end got too hot to hold, and he let it drop upon the deck, to which it set fire. The tar upset, and immediately all about was in flames. A feeble attempt was made to extinguish it, but without effect—there was nothing at hand to meet such an emergency. As the ship was head to the wind, the fire travelled with fearful rapidity.

I went to get a boat over on the starboard side of the quarter deck, but the moment we laid our hands on the ropes, there were so many people who crowded into it that we could not lift it off the blocks. We therefore left it for a few minutes, until the people got out, when we returned, and launched it over the side of the ship, when, the people rushing into it again, it descended with great violence into the water, and was instantly swamped, all the people being washed out, excepting three, who held on to the sides. We then let down a rope and pulled up one person who proved to be the Steward. Another in the act of being hauled up, was strangled by the rope.

I did not see an officer of the ship during the fire and am certain there was not one of them on the crew on the poop, except a man at the wheel for a short time. The helmsman deserted his post, and thus the vessel being left to herself headed to the wind of her own accord. The scene on the quarter deck was indescribable and truly heart-rending. Passengers were rushing frantically to and fro—husbands seeking their wives—wives in search of their husbands—relatives looking after relatives—mothers lamenting the loss of their children—some wholly paralyzed by fear, others madly crying to be saved, but a few perfectly calm and collected. The flames pressed so closely upon them that many jumped into the sea—relatives clasped in each other's arms leaped over and met a watery grave. Two girls, supposed to be sisters, jumped over and sunk kissing each other. A missionary and wife leaped into the sea together, and the Stewardess and Assistant Steward, arm in arm, followed. One Hungarian gentleman, with seven fine children, four of them girls, made his wife jump in, then, blessing his six eldest children, made them jump in, one after the other, and followed them with an infant in his own arms. I saw a swamped boat under me, spinning by a rope still attached to the ship; as the oars were tied in her I thought, if I could get to her, I would be enabled to save myself and some others.

I let myself down by a rope, passing over a man who was clinging to it, but who refused to come with me. I took out a pen knife to cut the tackle, the large blade broke and then I severed it with the small blade. The ship passed ahead. As the screw approached, I found the boat drawn towards it. I tried to keep the boat off, but the screw caught and capsized her over me. I dived away from the ship and came to the surface near a boat with keel upwards. I got upon her and by pressing on one side with the assistance of a wave, she righted, but was still swamped. The oars had been knocked out by the screw. The only thing I could find in her to paddle with was some laths nailed together as sheathing for the sides. When I looked around, the ship was a quarter of a mile away from me. I could see the ladies and gentlemen jumping off into the water in two's and three's, some of the ladies in flames. Some hesitated till the last moment, as the height was 22 feet, but were at length compelled to throw themselves off to avoid a more painful death. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop. I pulled after the ship and picked up a German. I got him beside me, and we paddled after the ship, with the laths. I now saw a sail vessel approaching. She reached the steamer about 5 P. M. About half past 7, after being five hours in the water, we got within hail of the sailing vessel which put off a boat and took us on board. She proved to be the French barque Maurice, Capt. Renaud. She had, up to that time, rescued 40 passengers, chiefly taken off the bowsprit, though a few were picked up floating around. About 8 o'clock one of the metalic boats came up with about 23 persons, including the 1st and 3d officers; afterwards 3 or 4 more were picked up floating on a piece of the broken boat. The 2d officer was taken up, having been swimming, with nothing to float him, for six hours. The 2d and 3d officers were severely burnt: one male passenger was burnt frightfully, and some others slightly. But six women were saved, three of whom were burnt, one shockingly.

Capt. Renaud acted with the utmost kindness. He gave clothes as far as he could furnish them to the suffering passengers, and acted as nurse, doctor and surgeon to the burnt people, dressing the wounds of the females with a delicacy and tenderness that evinced a benevolent and amiable disposition.

The rescued passengers saved nothing but the clothes on their backs, and even the greater part of these were torn off and otherwise lost.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The steamship City of Washington arrived here to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst.

Commercial.—At Liverpool, the sales of Cotton for the three days were 42,000 bales, of which 8,000 were for speculation and 6,000 for export. The market closed with an advancing tendency. At Manchester, the prices were slightly higher, and holders demanding a further advance. The weather was favorable for the crops.

Flour was firm, and no change since the Niagara's quotations. Wheat dull. Corn firm and a large speculative inquiry. Groceries firm. Rosin steady. Spts. Turpentine 39s. Provisions quiet.

Revival at Averasborough.—The pastor of the Presbyterian church in Averasboro', North Carolina, informs us, that after a long season of spiritual depression in his church, over which he mourned and humbled himself, God has signally visited his people, and as the result, *forty-three* members had been added to the church.—*Phila. Presby'n.*

Yellow Fever in Anson County.—Mr. J. White, (son of Col. White,) having returned to this county on a visit, was attacked with fever which his physicians were at first disposed to believe a relapse from an attack of congestive remittent fever, which he had imperfectly recovered from before leaving Camden, Arkansas; but in the progress and termination of the case they do not hesitate to say that bad they or any other physicians met with the case in a locality where yellow fever was epidemic, the case would have been unhesitatingly pronounced yellow fever. Persons need have but little apprehension as to the disease spreading.

Wadesboro Argus.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—The Asheville News says that a large amount of Sirup from the sugar cane will be made this year in Buncombe and the western counties. W. W. McDowell, near Asheville, will make about 2,000 gallons. N. W. Woodfin has about 20 acres of the cane, and almost every other farmer more or less.

A gentleman in this place, we learn, will make about 1,000 gallons.

Verily, there is no humbug about this business.

Char. Democrat.

Summary Punishment.—A man by the name of Murphy grossly insulted a lady in Wadesborough, Anson County, a few days ago. It was not his first offence, so the ruffian was arrested, tied to a tree, about two hundred lashes inflicted upon his person, and then ridden on a rail, after which the application of a little tar and a few feathers satisfied the demands of justice for the time, and he was dismissed—the people accompanying him for some distance on his way with music—the drum playing the Rogue's March.

Wadesboro' Argus.

Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog.—A writer in the National Intelligencer says that spirits of hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wound, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day.

Fine Times in Texas.—A gentleman from Western Texas says that the citizens of Goliad were hanging the horse thieves in that county by wholesale. He says that he saw several hanging to trees, and that the citizens and outlaws were fighting in the town of Goliad while he was passing through.

A woman who has tried the yeast made of peach leaves, recommended in the papers, says it is the best thing in the world—to introduce a physician into the family. The hydrocyanic acid found so abundantly in the kernel of the peach evidently has its counterpart in the leaf, and the result of the latter's use is a malady of most painful description.

DIED,

Near Meltonsville, Anson county, on the 24th of July, of putrid sore throat, BETTIE BIVENS, in the 5th year of her age, daughter of John Bivens, and adopted daughter of H. A and E. J. Crawford.

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 25th inst., after a brief but painful illness, JOHN P. FULMORE, aged 32 years.

He was a man of unassuming manners, kind and gentle disposition, of exemplary private character, and a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He leaves a bereaved and disconsolate widow to mourn her irreparable loss. A.

Town papers copy.

In Robeson county, on the 26th inst., TIMOTHY GRIFFIN, aged 65 years.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

The National Intelligencer, regarding it as generally assumed that the doctrine of a protective tariff, after being for some time dormant, has at length "revived," and fearing that the Northern Democracy, from the new-born zeal with which they are espousing it, may come in the end to pass as the prime discoverers and unchanging friends of the policy, re-states at length the whig arguments in its favor. Concluding, the Intelligencer says:—

"When we have specified so many multiplied and multiform advantages of the protective system we have still failed to designate the great civil and political blessing which they bring with them —that of *national independence*. Can we call ourselves independent while we are *dependent* upon England and foreign countries for the prime necessities of civilized life which we could better produce for ourselves? Or can we call that nation wise which puts it in the power of foreign countries to control the prosperity and imperil the safety of its citizens? And in this respect we can say little more in praise of British than American policy, in so far as each has respectively yielded to the doctrines of free trade. England, for the sake of her manufacturing interest and in order to preserve her supremacy in the foreign commerce fed by its fabrics, has sacrificed the interests of her agricultural classes, and with them the independence of her people, compelled as she now is to look abroad for the supplies which shall fill the mouths as well as engage the hands of her busy operatives. Made by nature dependent upon us for her cotton, she has now made herself dependent upon other countries for food. Within the last ten years the average annual importation of all kinds of grain into Great Britain has been no less than 8,745,250 quarters, of which more than one-half was wheat and flour. Previously to 1847 not a third of this quantity was required on an average—a fact which constrains the inference that the products of the English soil are diminishing in proportion to England's wants. Well may it be said that this reliance on foreign nations for food is a matter of serious concern to the British public; but they should have taken heed to this consequence when they repealed their corn laws, and when in clutching at the golden gifts of trade they relaxed their hold on the staff of their independence. They chose to sacrifice the plough to the spindle, and in so doing exchanged a stable for an unstable prosperity.

"We, less wise than England even in her least wise period, have in the main ingeniously adjusted our tariff policy so as to impoverish both the agriculturist and the manufacturer, by rendering them both dependent upon the foreign producer, who has thus been in a situation to fix his prices not only for what he has bought of us in the shape of raw materials, but also for what he has sold to us in the shape of manufactured articles, charging us meanwhile the cost of both transporting the former to him and the latter to us. Is it any wonder that we have not grown rich on such a policy? Or is it any wonder that while such a state of things endures we find many among us ready to calculate the advantages of a foreign war, simply as a means of building up our industry and winning our independence in fact as well as in name? And what a commentary is this on the wisdom which dictates our legislation, when more of civil and politico-economical advantage is hoped from the direst of human calamities than from the intelligent conduct of our affairs in the time of peace? Let us hope that the day is soon coming when this grave reproach to our statesmanship will be removed, or when those who still insist on the efficacy of their free-trade policy will be able to vindicate its wisdom by facts and arguments more cogent and convincing than have hitherto been able to hush these frightful auguries in favor of war as a means to an end which all admit to be the great object of national achievement—that of independence and wealth, as illustrated by the growing prosperity and advancing civilization of a free and happy people.

"But even if it be determined to resist and repudiate the theory of protection as indicating the path of duty and wisdom to the legislator, it can no longer be concealed that the present financial necessities of the Government are likely to call for some such modification of the tariff as shall at least increase the resources of the national Treasury. It will, therefore, remain for Congress at a future session to pronounce upon this subject, and, in so doing, to decide the terms and principles upon which such modifications shall be made —whether with a simple regard to the production of increased revenue, or combined with this end, looking also to the incidental encouragement of our industry, as well agricultural as mechanical and manufacturing. For only that protection deserves to be called beneficent which is at the same time just and equal in its distribution. We are the advocates of no favoritism in the awards of protective legislation; nor is the protective policy, as properly understood and fairly applied, justly represented as a system designed to promote one interest or class of the community at the expense of another or of all the rest combined. Proceeding on the principle that the highest prosperity of the whole is found in the prosperity of all the parts which make up a civilized people, it aims so to apportion its fostering care as to nourish and sustain what is weak without impairing or injuring what is strong."

Democrats turning Whigs.—At a meeting of the Democracy recently held in the second Congressional district of the State of New Jersey it was formally "resolved" that the present Opposition have none of the principles of the old Whig party," for whose memory they seem to entertain a profound respect, as well they might, since on reference to their confession of faith we find it embraces more than one dogma of the old Whig creed, a protective tariff being in the number. We cite the fact as serving to vindicate the sincerity of the New Jersey Democracy in declaring that their present opponents "have none of the principles" of the old Whig party, as it was doubtless impossible for them to conceive that the wealth of the Whigs, affluent as it might be, was still sufficient, after setting *them* up, to make the fortune of another political confederation.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Wife or Wolf.—In France the Society for the Protection of Animals does not enjoy that popular respect which it deserves, the small wits of the capital indulging in endless jokes at its expense. The last joke is to this effect: A countryman, armed with an immense club, presents himself before the President of the Society, and claims the first prise. He is asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founds his claim.

"I saved the life of a wolf," replies the countryman, "I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon," and he swings his weapon in the air, to the intense discomfort of the President.

"But where was this wolf?" inquires the latter, "what had he done to you?"

"He had just devoured my wife," is the reply.

The President reflects an instant and then says, "My friend, I am of opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded."

A waggish candidate coming in the course of his canvass to a tailor's shop—"What we look for here," said he, "are measures, not men."

First Proof.—We heard the other day of a singular, and, we believe, a new effect of the application of brandy as a medicine. A gentleman convalescing from an attack of sickness, was recommended by his physician to rub himself all over every morning and evening with the very best brandy.

The invalid accordingly sent to his family grocer, with whom he had dealt for years, and ordered a sample of the best old cognac. Home it came, and that very evening it was tried—outwardly, of course. The convalescent felt better, much better, and he continued to feel better for a day or so, until he awoke one morning, and, to his horror, discovered that his entire cuticle—at least where it had been rubbed with the old cognac—had become of a deep crimson color.

He sprang out of bed in alarm. The family was aroused; a servant despatched in hot haste for the doctor. The invalid's wits were terribly shaken by this never before heard of catastrophe. What could be the cause of it? He looked a picture for a painter, as he sat before the large looking glass in an arm chair, and ruefully surveyed his crimson covering. It was almost ludicrous; it was quite as bad as Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse's predicament about his purple-green hair. But this could be no laughing matter; it must be some extraordinary phenomenon, as he explained it to his wondering and alarmed family: "And just imagine, my dear, how I shall look all my life, if this confounded thing isn't cured. Like a boiled lobster!—like a boiled lobster! I shall go by no other name! Oh dear! Oh dear!"

The door-bell rang; the front door opened; in rushed the Doctor. For an instant he could not contain himself—he had to drop into a chair and laugh it out. "Oh, its very funny to you, no doubt, Doctor; but how would you like to go about all the balance of your days looking like an overdone crab?"

The Doctor broke out again at this, but he saw that his sick man and family were really alarmed, and he soon sobered down into his usual pulse-feeling gravity.

The Doctor shook his head. "Had that rubbing been done as he prescribed?" "Yes, faithfully." "Good brandy?" "Yes, the very best —we use no other." "Let me have it."

The brandy was brought. The Doctor tasted it, and shook his head again. "I'll take it home to examine it chemically. There are so many tricks among the liquor dealers." "Oh, no fear of that with our grocer. He sells none but the best liquors, imported direct by himself." "No doubt. I'll look into it, nevertheless." And, calming the family alarm, the good Doctor departed, the pure old cognac in his pocket.

That evening came a note from him: "Dear L——, make yourself perfectly easy. The cognac is first proof whiskey, and won't hurt you. It was the logwood in it that did your business."

N. O. Picayune.

A Story with a Moral.—The Bucyrus (O.) Journal tells a story of D. and J., two verdant gentlemen of that place, who went to Cleaveland in company. On arriving there, D. proposed a spree, but J., satisfied with seeing the lions, thought it best to forego a visit to the elephants. Accordingly, D. started off alone, leaving his watch and a considerable amount of money with his friend, for safe keeping. Never having had so large a sum in his possession before, J. felt keenly the greatness of the responsibility imposed upon him. He passed a sleepless night, meditating on the mishaps that might befall the reckless D. His concern was not diminished the next morning, on finding that the reveler had not returned, and the thought flashed across his mind that if he was murdered, the possession of his watch and money would direct suspicion upon *him!* As the hours wore away and brought no D. with them, his anguish and fear gave place to desperation, and rushing to the lake side he hurled the evidences of the anticipated crime into the water.

Hardly had he returned to his hotel, when D. entered, bearing the marks of a protracted spree, and of its occasional concomitant—a fight. He had become involved in a broil, locked up in a watch house, and fined, and he wanted his money. The scene that ensued was more exciting than agreeable to either party;—but a compromise was finally effected, and the two returned to the rural districts, impressed with the conviction that though it may be sometimes agreeable to go on a spree, it is not always very pleasant work to get over it.

Webster Matched by a Woman.—In the somewhat famous case of Mrs. Bodgen's will, which was tried in the Supreme Court some years ago, Mr. Webster appeared as counsellor for the appellant. Mrs. Greenough, wife of Rev. William Greenough, late of West Newton, a tall, straight, queenly-looking woman, with a keen black eye—a woman of great self-possession and decision of character, was called to the stand as a witness on the opposite side from Mr. Webster. Webster, at a glance, had the sagacity to foresee that her testimony, if it contained anything of importance, would have great weight with the court and jury. He therefore resolved if possible, to break her up. And when she answered to the first question put to her, "I believe," Webster roared out, "We don't want to hear what you believe; we want to hear what you know!" Mrs. Greenough replied, "That is just what I was about to say, sir," and went on with her testimony.

And notwithstanding his repeated efforts to disconcert her, she pursued the even tenor of her way, until Webster, becoming quite fearful of the result, arose apparently in great agitation, and drawing out his large snuff box, thrust his thumb and finger to the very bottom, and carrying the 'deep pinch' to both nostrils, drew it up with a gusto; and then extracting from his pocket a very large handkerchief, which flowed to his feet as he brought it to the front, he blew his nose with a report that rang distinct and loud through the crowded hall. Webster—'Mrs. Greenough, was Mrs. Bodgen a neat woman?' Mrs. Greenough—'I cannot give you very full information as to that, sir; she had one very dirty trick.' Webster —'What's that, ma'am?' Mrs. Greenough—'She took snuff!' The roar of the court house was such, that the future defender of the constitution subsided, and neither rose nor spoke again until after Mrs. Greenough had vacated her chair for another witness—having ample time to reflect upon the inglorious history of the man who had a stone thrown on his head by a woman.

For Ready Money Only.—"Talking about that," he began, "I married a man the other day for the third time. Man in my parish. Capital cricketer when he was young enough to run. 'What your fee?' says he. Licensed marriage?' says I. 'Guinea, of course.' I've got to bring your tithes in three weeks, sir,' says he. 'Give tick till then.' 'All right,' says I, and married him. In three weeks he comes and pays his tithes like a man. 'Now, sir,' says he, about this marriage fee, sir? I do hope you'll kindly let me off at half price, for I've married a bitter bad'un this time. I've got half a guinea about me, sir, if you'll only please to take it. She isn't worth a farthing more,—on the word of a man, she isn't sir! I looked hard in his face, and saw two scratches on it, and took the half guinea, more out of pity than anything else. Lesson to me, however. Never marry a man on credit as long as I live. Ready money—eh! Ha! ha! ha? O, yes! ready money next time.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE AT SEA.
STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.

From Mr. Owen Peterson, one of the steerage passengers of the steamer Austria.

I was one of the steerage passengers of the Austria, and am from Lanseruna, Switzerland. The fire was discovered about two or three o'clock on the 13th September, in the after part of the steerage.

We immediately endeavored to save ourselves by means of the boats, of which there was eight. Five of these we endeavored to launch from the side, but they were cut adrift and went past the ship.

One was swamped and cut in three pieces by the screw, and another, the one I was in, hung by the bow tackle until filled with passengers.

Then we cut her loose at the suggestion of the occupants, there being a large number on the tackle who remonstrated against our cutting the rope. If all had got in, the boat would have gone down with the immense weight.

We dragged with the steamer at least half an hour before the boat was cut adrift, and then hung on as well as we could.

I was on the outside of the boat and hung on by the gunwales as I was a good swimmer. I was so much exhausted that I could not have hung on another hour.

We were then picked up by the barque Maurice. Those in the water around us clung to me, and I was in danger of losing my hold several times, but managed to maintain it and assisted some in getting on board the boat, or otherwise helped them to hold to the gunwales.

Three of the boats of the ship were rendered unserviceable or could not be used from the fact that the flames prevented them being cut away or launched.

When I was getting into the boat, and before I left the deck, I saw about thirty passengers, I should think, in the hold, trying to get air, by the port lights.

These were told by one of the officers of the ship that if they came up they would be smothered by the smoke or burned by the fire.

They probably all remained, and were burned to death in the hold. If the engines had been stopped soon after the fire broke out, a good many would have been saved who were crushed in the boat by the screw, which was running like a windmill.

The chief engineer Morganstein went down to shut off the steam from the engine, but was unable to do so, from the great heat and smoke, coming from the lower deck.

Passengers were, all the time I was near the ship, jumping off the stern into the water and getting what assistance they could from the broken boats and floating articles in the water.

Two vessels were seen on the starboard beam, one of which came to our assistance, while the other stood on her course.

The confusion was very great, and the passengers and crew seemed to have lost all control of themselves, and the latter to be under no discipline from the officers of the steamer.

Philip Berry of New Jersey, a passenger, says:

The scenes on deck were heart-rending. A woman came to me and begged me for God's sake to cut her throat; she was running wildly about the deck, and I very soon lost sight of her. Others were crying and imploring for help from each other, but there was none. In fact, each was looking out for himself, and all discipline was lost. Not a man of the crew was to be seen.

"Chas. F. V. Rosin, of Richmond, Va., aged 15, says:

I was saved in the same boat as Mr. Smith, whose statement you have just got; my father was in the boat at the time she was cut loose from the davits, and he was one of those who fell out of her; he then got the oars and floated on them for a considerable time. Meanwhile I got into the boat with the others, and after much struggling my father got up to her and caught hold of the stern, but being unable to hold on, he immediately sank. I saw him drowned myself, and am now without a father. I was rescued by the brig Maurice, but, although I wished to jump out and try to save my father, I would not be permitted, and he was lost."

Aven Peterson, Sailor, says, no person seemed to care for anybody but himself, the Captain being the first one who endeavored to leave the ship. No engineer or officers could be found and no attempt at discipline was manifested.

Herman Randers, another sailor, says, from the first of the breaking out of the flames, scarcely an officer could be seen; the engineers, it is supposed, were smothered at once, as no account whatever has been received concerning them; but the captain was drowned in his endeavor to reach one of the boats. There was but one attempt to save any of the women that I saw, and that was made by a gentleman named Smith; but as there was so much confusion, it was impossible for me to state, whether any other person made efforts to save the female passengers and children or not.

Charles Hugguerst, of Sweden, a passenger, says, the scene on the burning steamer was terrible beyond all description. Mothers crying for their children, husbands running for their wives, women in flames, leaping from the vessel to find a watery grave, whole families consisting of father, mother and children, clasping each other, and together plunging into the abyss beneath them, the cries of the drowning mingling with the ocean's moan, the frightful groans of others —how many God only knows—suffocating from fire and smoke in the hold of the ship; all these, and others no tongue can recount, constitute a scene I hope never to witness again. Though I have lost all, I feel to rejoice that my life has been Providentially spared.

There is a possibility of the safety of others, besides those already known to have been saved.

A boat was seen several miles astern of the steamer, with six or eight persons in it. That boat has not yet been heard from.

Vezin says he saw a wooden boat safely lowered shortly after the fire broke out on the *Austria*. Four or five were in that boat, including Mr. Hoxie. This boat has not been heard from.

Dr. E. Bowe, of Baton Rouge, La., was clinging to a rope at the stern with Vezin. He sent a message to his wife by Vezin, that his last and only thought was of her. Vezin believes Dr. Bowe was swept away.

Mr. Chartres Brew, whose escape enabled him to furnish the thrilling and heart-rending narrative of the appalling disaster to that vessel is a native of Ireland. Mr. Brew held the post of Inspector of Police in Cork, Ireland, for many years. After the breaking out of the Russian war Mr. Brew volunteered his services to the English army and went to the Crimea, where he was appointed to an arduous office in the Commissariat department. The government in London, recognizing the services of Mr. Brew, selected him, a short time since, to fill the important position of Inspector General of Police in the new gold region at Fraser River, and he was *en route* to the scene of his future official labors when he took passage in the Austria at Southamption.

There are two hundred and five citizens in Providence who pay a tax of $50,000 and upwards. The highest tax is by Alexander Duncan, who pays $16,521 on property valued at $4,040,100. A rich man that.

Loss of Ocean Steamers.—The following is a brief summary of the fearful sacrifice of life which has ensued from the wreck or loss of oceanic steamers since the day when the ill-fated President went down at sea and made no sign:

		Lives lost.	Value of vessel and cargo.
President,	British	130	$1,200,000
Arctic,	American	300	1,800,000
Pacific,	do	240	2,000,000
San Francisco,	do	160	400,000
Central America,	do	387	2,500,000
Independence,	do	140	100,000
Yankee Blade,	do	75	280,000
City of Glasgow,	British	420	850,000
Tempest,	do	150	300,000
Lyonnais,	do	160	280,000
Austria,	German	533	850,000
Total		2695	10,500,000

River Steamer on Fire.—The steamer Glencove, on her downward passage from Richmond to Norfolk, on Monday, was discovered to be on fire, soon after leaving the Grove Wharf. The flames, when first seen, were just getting good headway near the fan. The cry of fire on the steamer had the most electrical effect—the greatest consternation was produced among the passengers—the ladies screamed, while some of the more timid fainted, and a wide alarm spread throughout the boat, which was not subdued until after the flames had been extinguished, and the passengers assured of the perfect safety of the boat.—*Richmond Whig.*

Paper from the Sugar Beet.—In Germany and France a large amount of sugar is made from the beet. The residuum is fibrous and pulpy, and the savans of Europe have been long endeavoring to discover some mode of transmuting this substance into paper. Dr Collier, of New Jersey, now in London, has been also engaged in the enterprise, and after three years' perseverance he has achieved the desideratum. His process has been patented in foreign countries as well as in the United States. We have been furnished with specimens of several kinds of this paper, and consider it well adapted to the requisitions of the press. It is of even and firm body and of smooth surface. No glycenhine is used, as it is "self-sizing." It is alleged, too, that it will take a fair impression of the types without being previously dampened. The beet residuum is combined with cotton or flax, and will thus increase the demand for our great Southern staple. The sole agent for the United States is J. Winchester, of New York.

Optical Phenomenon.—It will be recollected that an assertion made by young Wise, the æronaut, that on one of his ascensions from this city he could see the bottom of rivers and discern the fishes sporting in the water, was received with much incredulity. The same fact, however, has been noted by other æronauts. Mr. H. M. Spencer, who recently ascended from Pittsfield, in this State, in his account of the excursion, remarks as a curious fact that while passing over lakes the lilies and other water plants were distinctly visible even to their stems in the water, when objects very much larger on land couldn't be distinguished

Boston Journal.

The Payment of Debts.—Among the compensating blessings of hard times, is that it compels men who otherwise would never stop, to cease running into debt. The recklessness with which the mass of men in this country plunge into debt, is unequalled by the deplorable laxity of morals which exists in the community regarding the obligations imposed by it. Of all the minor evils which curse society, there is none more productive of mischief than the procrastination and inveterate reluctance to pay of those who design to be moderately just—honest only when it advances their selfish aims. Thousands of men who roll in luxury and deny themselves hardly a pleasure which money can buy, resort to the meanest and most pitiful shift to evade the discharge of their petty debts; and only pay at the last extremity, when their property is about to be wrested by the strong grasp of the law, and pretext can no longer avail. Hundreds of others, who acknowledge that a debt is a moral lien on all their goods and estates, yet concealing their knavery under cover of shallow sophistry touching the duty which every man owes to his family, place their property beyond their creditors' reach, and practically assert that a debt is an obligation to pay when it is most convenient, or is absolutely inevitable. But he who pleads the wants of his family as an excuse for withholding the payment of his honest dues, is just as truly and irretrievably a knave as he who forcibly seizes possession of an eligible house, and lives rent free for years.

No matter how great sacrifices may be required by a compliance with a letter of his obligations; not only would nine-tenths of the losses that now occur from commercial revulsions, bankruptcy and extravagance, be avoided if every man would make it a part of his acknowledged code of honor to pay every debt at the precise time agreed, but he would be doubly rewarded in the increased consideration, respect, and credit, to which such conscientiousness and integrity would entitle him. The poorest punctual man whose word may be relied on is with justice held in better credit than a long-winded, procrastinating Crœsus. In fact a young man who enters into business with a determination, from which he never swerves, to discharge every liability at the exact day and hour, will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, have acquired an independence at thirty, even if he has amassed nothing but a reputation for promptness and integrity.—*Commercial Express, Chicago.*

From the London Punch.

Them's our Sentiments.—Owing to the variation of clocks and the smartness of the citizens of the United States it is now the middle of next week in New York. The banquet in honor of the laying of the Atlantic Cable has taken place, and we are enabled, by submarine telegraph, to furnish a list of some of the toasts and sentiments most enthusiastically received on this auspicious occasion:

"'*Suum cuique.*'—To the United States citizens who planned, made, and laid the Atlantic Telegraph, and to the British capitalists who subscribed a trifle towards it!"

"To the memory of the immortal Franklin, as discovered the lightning, and to Cyrus Field as greased it."

"Christopher Columbus, whose discovery rendered possible the two great facts of the day—Shakspeare and the United States.

"The immortal Shakspeare, raised in the old country, but appreciated only in the new, and who, had he lived in the present day, would certainly have been a free and enlightened American citizen."

"Hail to the American Eagle! may he poise himself above the broad Atlantic, with a wing apiece on England and Columbia, and his beak and tail pointing to States of the Union yet to be."

"Success to the British Lion as long as he is couchant; but if ever he becomes rampant, may he be scourged by the star-spangled banner till he puts his tail between his legs and howls with anguish."

It appears from statistical returns that in France, about 5,275,000 acres are planted in vines which yield annually, an average of 990 millions imperial gallons of wine. This year's product will probably be larger and of the best quality.

REPLY TO THE OBSERVER'S QUESTION,—"DO COMETS SIT?"

Mr. Observer:—*Dear Sir:*—Comets set; but hens sit. Comets rise, and hens hatch.

Yours, *ex cathedra*,

SCHOOLMASTER.

Our friend, who is only a lawyer, may not know, (as we who are members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society do know) that hens *set* as well as Comets and dogs. Not only do we agriculturists commonly talk of incubating hens as setting hens, but hens are referred to in agricultural works as "steady setters," which, we take it, means hens which set steadily. Webster and other lexicographers, perhaps, do not acknowledge the word; but they were not members of an agricultural society and knew nothing of henneries. It suited the story we had to tell to discard Webster in the instance to which our correspondent refers, and he ought to be discarded in this respect always. We say that hens *lay* and that men *lie:* we ought to keep up the distinction (though it may be without so wide a difference) and say that hens *set* and that men *sit.*

We hope that our Schoolmaster will consider himself *set* down—turn about is fair play, and in our school-boy days he has many a time made us rise when we preferred sitting, and set us down when good standing would have been preferred. This time, too, we hope, that he will not set us down on paper (Dogberry rightly calls it write) an ass, though the plea we set up be a punning one. We only punish him with the weapons he has substituted for the rod. The handling is less skillful than his, but then his punishment is so much the greater. To come down upon a punster with a pun would seem bad enough, but to punish him with bad puns is "cruel and unusual," as a punster's punishment should be.

Sheriffs and Taxes.—Last Thursday, (Sept. 30th) was the last day allowed by law to the various sheriffs for settling their tax accounts with the Comptroller of State, that being the last day of the fiscal year of our State government. We believe that four or five sheriffs have failed to make their returns. We learn that there is a slight increase of revenue as compared with that of last year.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Cotton Picking in Edgecombe.—A Tawboro' correspondent of the Petersburg Express sends an account of an extraordinary "Cotton Picking," at the plantation of R. R. Bridgers, Esq., on Saturday 25th Sept. 1858.

Thirty-two "Hands" picked sixteen thousand and ninety-six pounds (16,096 lb)—being an average of 503 lbs—the highest (man named Herbert) picked *one thousand* and *sixty-seven* pounds—the four highest averaged seven hundred and seventy-nine and one fourth pounds—the fourteen highest averaged six hundred and nine and one-half pounds.

New Plough.—Mr. Alex. Dickson, of Orange county, N. C., has received a patent right for a plough invented by him, to do the work of a turning and subsoil plough at one operation. The N. C. Planter in noticing this plough, says:

"The subsoil attachment can be taken away, and by a simple stock used as a subsoil or colter, and the plough as a turning plough alone. It is so constructed as to answer all the purposes of a plough and colter. The plough may now be seen at Mr. Burns' shop, and will be on exhibition at the next State Fair."

Western N. C. Crops.—The Corn Crop we are pleased to learn is not so bad as was for a while anticipated—and it is thought that there will be as much made as usual, which with the large amount of old corn on hand will have the effect of lowering the prices.—*Rutherford Enquirer.*

Frost and Ice.—For the past few days we have had very cool weather and prevailing northeast winds. On Friday last there was a considerable frost.—*Edenton Express.*

The Newbern Progress reports ice in that vicinity on the same day.

Nash County.—They had fine times in Nash during the late canvass. In consequence it is rumored that over a hundred persons have been indicted for fighting, illegally voting, &c., at the late election in that county.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

New York, Sept. 29.

The *Arabia* has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 18th.

Cable accounts from Valentia discouraging—Shares declined to £320 a £350.

Commercial.—Liverpool, 18th.—Cotton sales for the week 82,000 bales. Speculators 17,000, exporters 9,000—Closed firm and steady. Brokers say there was an advance of one-eighth on the week. Richardson & Spence say from an eighth to a quarter, but the latter is scarcely maintained. Orleans fair 7¾. Middling 7 5-16. Uplands fair 7½. Middling 7 3 16. Flour dull, Wheat declining tendency. Corn dull. Consols 97¼ a 97½.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE UNION.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

51 AND 53 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK,

PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,

WOULD INVITE ATTENTION TO THE

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—OF—

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY THEM, AMONG WHICH ARE

The National School Readers, in 5 Nos., and Pronouncing Speller.

Price 25, 37½, 50, 75 cts. and $1. Speller, 25 cts. By Richard G. Parker, A. M., of Boston, and J. Madison Watson, of New York.

These are the latest reading books yet brought out, and it is confidently believed surpass all others in general plan and arrangement, beauty of illustrations and typography, character of selections, and adaptation to the wants of schools. They are already in extensive use in the Public Schools of New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Newark, Lancaster, and other important places.

Davies' Revised Arithmetics and Higher Mathematics.

Prices of Arithmetics 15, 25, 45 and 75 cents.

Are daily increasing in popularity and circulation. They are regarded as the most thorough and practical of any before the public. An exceedingly valuable addition to this course has just been made in the publication of

Davies' University Algebra, Price $1 25.

An entirely new work, designed to occupy an intermediate place between the author's Elementary Algebra and Bourdon. It teaches the Science and Art of Algebra by a logical arrangement and classification of the principles in their natural order, and by illustrating their application in an extended series of carefully arranged and graded examples. It is Prof. Davies' last and best work.

Monteith and McNally's Series of Geographies,

Prices 25, 40, 60 cents., and $1.

Seem to be fast superseding all others. The plan on which they are arranged, their intrinsic merit, conciseness, beauty, and peculiar adaptation, render them great favorites with both teachers and pupils. They have been officially recommended by the Superintendents of Public Instruction of very many States, and by numerous Teachers' Associations and Institutes throughout the country, and are in successful use in a multitude of public and private Schools in every State of the Union.

Clark's Grammars, in two Nos., prices 40 and 60 cents, and Welch's Analysis, price 75 cents,

It is believed present the only true and successful method of teaching the science of the English Language. They are the Standard Text-Books in the New York, Michigan and other State Normal Schools, and in very many of the best Schools and Academies in the country.

Parker's School Philosophy, price $1,

Is regarded as the most complete, concise, and practical Class Book on that subject yet published. It is more extensively used than any other, which fully demonstrates its pre-eminent worth and superiority.

Porter's School Chemistry, price $1,

Is one of the most admirable works prepared for Schools, and requires only a limited amount of apparatus to illustrate all the experiments described.

A. S. B. & Co. have recently added many new and valuable works to their **NATIONAL SERIES**, a full description of which will be found in their *NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE* just published, containing a complete description, with notices and recommendations, of all their School and Library Books.

Teachers and School Officers throughout the country are requested to send for this *NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE*, and correspond with the Publishers in regard to any of their works they may wish to examine or introduce.

Address A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 and 53 John Street, New York.

A. S. BARNES & CO. are also publishers of the

School Teachers' Library.

	Retail price.
Northend's Teacher and Parent	$1 25
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching	1 25
Mansfield on American Education	1 25
DeTocqueville's American Institutions	1 25
Davies' Logic of Mathematics	1 25
Mayhew on Universal Education	1 25
Root on School Amusements	1 25

The above Books are sold by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville N. C.

Oct'r 1, 1858. 51-2mO&D

THE ASSORTMENT COMPLETE!

WE are now ready to fill orders for fashionable Coats, Pants or Vests. The Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

is remarkably large and well selected, being in every respect equal to assortments found in larger cities.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction, *or goods may be returned!* Our

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Is Far Superior to Any Other Sold in the State!

And the Stock on hand, amounting to upwards of $18,000, we presume will exceed any other in value.

The FURNISHING GOODS

for Gentlemen, offered at this house, *are never found in Dry Goods stores or mixed stocks.* We sell for

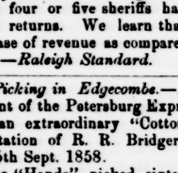
Gent's Wear Exclusively,

and can offer inducements unknown to those whose sales are not confined to *a particular branch of trade.*

☞ Send your orders to

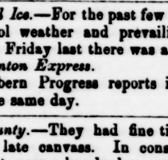
BALDWIN'S
CITY CLOTHING STORE,
38 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 22. 48t2m



SILVER PLATED

CASTORS (18 patterns,) Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Cups, Tea Sets, Goblets, Spoon Holders, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Molasses Cups, Napkin Rings, Tea Bells, Pie Knives, Sugar Tongs and Scoops,



FRENCH AND FORKS, SPOONS,

of all sizes. For sale LOW at the "Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept'r 28. 50-2m

D. W. BOWMAN. E. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

Commission Merchants,

NO. 104 WALL STREET,

New York.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Sept. 17, 1858. 47tf

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9. 35tf

FRESH

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving the most complete and extensive Stock of

Silk and Staple Fancy Goods,

Ever offered by him, embracing all the latest styles for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. For Ladies' wear,

RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, IN LA BAYADERE; ROBES A'QUILLE; AND ROBES A LES PATTERNS.

Also, the same styles and Patterns in French Merinos and DeLains, with a great many other new styles of Dresses. Also, French and American Prints; Debages; Plain and Plaid French Merinos; &c., &c.

A large and varied assortment of

English and Scotch Embroideries;

Chenelle and Bay-State Shawls (some new styles;) Cloth, Velvet, and Merino Cloaks and Talmas. A few very handsome Silk and French Lace Bonnets; with a great variety of New Style Trimmings and French Flowers for Fall Bonnets.

A very large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

made in the latest styles,—Workmanship Warranted.

A few handsome Carpetings, Druggets and Hearth Rugs; Trunks; Valices; Boots and Shoes; &c., &c.

With a great many other new style goods not mentioned. To which my friends and the public generally are invited to call early and examine, *and purchase if suited.*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to give me a call. I will offer them some inducements in the way of handsome Dress Goods, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 1, 1858. 42tf

PAINTS, OILS.

WHITE LEAD;
LINSEED OIL;
VARNISH and COLORS of all kinds;
SPERM OIL;
MACHINERY OIL;
TANNER'S OIL, &c., &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9, 1858. 35tf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mlpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

COME TO THE FAIR!

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of November next.

The Executive Committee takes pleasure in announcing that the Society is now in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period of its history. No pains will be spared to make the arrangements for the Fair complete; and we now appeal to the people of our County to come forward and prove that they have county pride enough, with industry, enterprise and public spirit to back it, to make this Fair excel any previous one and to rank far ahead of any other County Fair in the State.

The importance of such an institution for advancing the interest of the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Manufacturer, cannot be doubted. It has for its object the creation of an honest and laudable spirit of emulation among them, by increasing their efforts to excel in their respective departments. This is an age of improvement and progress, and it is the interest of all to keep pace with it. One important step in accomplishing that object is to build up and sustain exhibitions of industry and enterprise where all may meet together, view each other's works, compare notes, increase in knowledge, and take fresh courage in their respective pursuits. An institution having such objects in view cannot fail to meet the approbation and support of all.

We now invite our fellow-citizens to come and join with us, and to bring with them for exhibition every thing they may have; and we promise to do every thing in our power to make the occasion one of interest, profit and pleasure to every one. We trust that our citizens generally will exert themselves to make every department of our exhibition complete.

We look to the ladies to fill Floral Hall. They have always performed this part well, and as the time is rapidly approaching, we hope they will be ready again to prove that those who look to them in a good cause never look in vain.

We invite the citizens of the surrounding counties to come and compete with us for the premiums, and we assure them we will endeavor to give satisfaction to all.

A. A. McKethan,	Jno. C. Smith,
J. A. Worth,	Jas. P. Hodges,
W. McL. McKay,	John Elliot,
J. G. Cook,	Hugh McLean,
H. L. Myrover,	David Murphy,
J. W. Pearce,	Wm. McMillan,
D. McArthur,	S. J. Hinsdale,
Angus Shaw,	Wm Alderman,
Jno. Kirkpatrick,	Alex. Bethune,
Arch. A. McKethan,	Jno. P. McLean,
	Executive Committee.

The South and the North.—The National Intelligencer calls attention to the "respect for Law," manifested so signally by the people of the South, and especially of South Carolina, in the case of the captured Africans who were sent into Charleston, securely detained there for several weeks, and finally quietly exported to their own continent. This was all done in spite of many evil surmises from the North, which were well calculated to goad the South to the perpetration of retaliatory measures for the want of good faith, and the want of "respect for law," so constantly exhibited by the North in the matter of fugitive slaves.

In vindicating South Carolina and the South, as the Intelligencer has done very handsomely, it has alluded with altogether too much tenderness to the utter disregard of law by the Northern people in assisting to rob Southern people of their property, instead of assisting to restore that property, as they were bound by every obligation of neighborhood and brotherhood and law to do.

The contrast is marked, and the Intelligencer would have done more justice to the South and might have done good to both sections, by stating it very fully and strongly. There was no excitement at the South, no mobs, no violence, no lives taken; but the law was permitted quietly to have its course. It has not been so at the North. There we have seen mobs and violence and even life sacrificed in the effort to subvert the law and rob the South. The law has full force at the South: It is a dead letter at the North. The South is just, even to the uncivilized and friendless African. The North is unjust, even to its own countrymen.

Pleasant.—Col. Forney, formerly President Buchanan's intimate and cherished friend, preferred by him for Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania less than two years ago, is now telling tales out of school. He reports the President's private conversations with him, &c. This is not very creditable to Forney, who is a poor creature; but one of his revelations is so good, and so creditable to the President, that we cannot help quoting it. Speaking of Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, Mr. Buchanan once said to Forney, "Why am I so traduced and pursued by this infamous knave? Have I no friends who will visit New York and punish him as he deserves? His ears should be taken off in the public streets."

Bennett was afterwards, and is now, we believe, one of the chief and cherished organs of Buchanan!

An Illinois Democrat.—The regular nominee of the Buchanan Democracy for Superintendent of the Illinois Schools, John Reynolds by name, made a speech the other day in which he said:—

"I tell you, my friends, to be honest with you, that I would rather vote for Lincoln than for Douglas. I would rather go to hell than to support Douglas' principles."

The canvass in Illinois must be a warm one. Warm as it is, however, one of the canvassers at least is apparently travelling to a warmer place.

A Vegetable Curiosity.—Our friend Jos. A Worth, Esq., has left at this office two stalks of the Japan Pea, grown in his garden on Haymount, from seed received from the Patent Office through the politeness of Hon. Warren Winslow. It beats all hollow all the peas that we ever saw. We have not been able to count the pods upon each stalk, nor can any one count them without separating them from the stalk, but there are apparently hundreds; and we can well believe that Mr. Worth will not be disappointed in his expectation of gathering 10 bushels from his bed of less than a quarter of an acre. He says they are good for the table or for stock.

He grew them with particular reference to their exhibition at the ensuing Fair of the Cumberland Agricultural Society, of which he is one of the most zealous and active members. And he asks us to challenge the State to show any thing better or more prolific at the Exhibition next month.

We again call attention to that Exhibition, and to the Card of its Executive Committee in another column. Come one, come all, to the Fair, and bring *something* worthy of exhibition at it.

Boat Sunk.—We learn that on Saturday last the steamer Rowan, on her down trip about 30 miles from Wilmington, struck a snag and sunk. As the river is low and the freight of a kind not easily damaged, we presume the loss is small, and that the boat will soon be running again.

Sales of Stocks.—On Saturday last Col. C. E. Leete, Auctioneer, sold 54 shares Bank of Fayetteville stock, as follows: 5 shares at $59 50; 20 at $59; 29 at $58 87½. Par value $50.

On Thursday, Raleigh & Gaston railroad stock (number of shares not stated) was sold in Petersburg at $57 per share. Par value $100.

Robeson Superior Court.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

Lumberton, October 2, 1858.

"The Superior Court for this county was in session this week, his Honor Judge Saunders presiding.

On Wednesday, Louis, a slave, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth McPhatter (who lives in the upper end of this county,) was put upon his trial for the murder of Hampton McKay in Sept. last, by striking him on the head with an axe. He was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to be whipped. Solicitor Strange and M. J. McDuffie, Esq., for the State. For the prisoner, Messrs. Cameron and Shaw, and N. A. McLean.

On Thursday, Bill, a slave, the property of J. C. Baker, was put upon his trial for burglary, and found guilty and was sentenced to be hanged, but his counsel took an appeal to the Supreme Court. For the State, Mr. Solicitor Strange and M. Smith, Esq. For the prisoner, A. R. Kelly and Jas. Banks, Esqs.

The misdemeanor docket was gotten through with; but very little was done on the civil docket, which is very large.

School Books.—Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York Publishers, have sent us copies of a number of their School Books, as follows:—

Of their *National Series*, the first, second, third, fourth and fifth Readers, and the National Pronouncing Speller, prepared by Richard G. Parker and J. Madison Watson—the former a well known and distinguished School Book maker, the latter an experienced New York Teacher.

Of Prof. Davies' Mathematical works, his last, the "University Algebra."

Of their "School Teachers' Library," "School Amusements, or how to make the School interesting," embracing simple rules for military and gymnastic exercises, and hints upon the general management of the School room, by Prof. Root.

"First Book of Science," prepared for the use of Schools, by Profs. Norton and Porter of Yale College. Part 1 embraces Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; Part 2 Chemistry and Allied Sciences.

"Principles of Chemistry," by Prof. Porter of Yale College, embracing all the newest discoveries in the science, illustrated by numerous experiments, newly adapted to the simplest apparatus.

Smith's Juvenile Speller, Juvenile Definer, and Definer's Manual.

Some of these books are well known and of established reputation; others are of very recent issue. All are remarkably well gotten up typographically, and they have all received high commendations from those better able than we to judge of their fitness for school use. Some of them, after careful examination by Mr. Blake, have been adopted for use in the Fayetteville Female High School.

See the advertisement of Messrs. Barnes & Co., in this issue of the Observer.

Education.—The "young idea" must have a fair chance in Wilmington, for we see in the Herald the advertisements of no less than eleven Seminaries, Institutes, Academies and Schools.

Carolina City.—A letter to the Greensborough Patriot mentions the arrival of Schr. Mary and Emma, from New York, after a stormy passage of 15 days, with 2200 packages of goods for merchants in the Western part of the State.

The Rev. Henry M. Denison, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Charleston, died on Tuesday last, aged 36. He was a son-in-law of ex-President Tyler.

Interesting From Japan.—The Paris "Pays" publishes intelligence from Japan to the 10th of July, according to which the authorities were doing all in their power for the faithful execution of the terms of the recent treaties with Christian Powers.

It will be recollected that the Americans presented a railroad and a telegraph to the Emperor. The latter has been put up by a Japanese engineer, and is in successful operation. It is five leagues in length. The Emperor is so well pleased with the invention that he has ordered telegraphic communication to be established between Jeddo and the provinces of Gokinaih, Tokaido, Fekuro, Kudu, Sangodo, and Saikaido. An American house established at Simoda has offered to furnish the requisite materials.

The most important act of the reigning Emperor is the revocation of the edict against the Christians issued by the Emperor Daia-Fusam in 1614. In future, foreign agents accredited at Japanese ports will be privileged to bring with them one or more Christian preachers for their own and their countrymen's benefit.—*N. Y. Post.*

New York, Oct. 1.

A Spark from the Cable.—C. W. Landy, Electrician from England, telegraphs from Halifax that he has hopes of transmitting signals by using a certain kind of electricity: Also says that the defect arises from the loss of insulation, two hundred and eighty miles from Valentia. Also that Brett, Engineer, thinks the cable can be repaired.

The Comet.—One of the grandest comets mentioned in history is at present visible to the naked eye in the heavens. Its first appearance is not accurately defined, although it is presumed to be the same as the one which appeared A. D. 104, and again in the summer of 683, and it is thoroughly identified with that which made its appearance in August, 975, in the summer of 1264, and in the spring of 1556. The advent of this wanderer in 1264 is recorded in terms of wonder and astonishment by nearly all the historians of the age. It was at the height of its splendor in August and the first of September. Both European and Chinese authorites testify to its enormous magnitude. The tail appeared fully one hundred degrees in length, and in China it appeared curved like a sabre. Its movement was from Leo, through Cancer and Gemini, into Orion. It continued visible until the second of October, the night of the death of Pope Urban IV, of which event it was considered the precursor. At the close of February, 1556, this comet again became visible in the constellation Virgo, and was closely observed by Paul Fabricius, astronomer at the Court of the Emperor Charles V, at Vienna, and its course, which lay through Virgo and Bootes, past the pole of the heavens in Cepheus and Cassiopea, was traced and published the same year by Lycosthenes, or Conrad Wolfhardt, at Nuremberg. It was last seen by the Europeans about the end of the third week in April, and by the Chinese about the tenth of May.

Dr. Halley calculated the elements of the comet of 1556 from the observations of Fabricius; and Mr. Dunthorne, fifty years later, attempted the determination of the orbit of the comet of 1264, and the results were so similar that the two bodies were declared to be identical, and the period being about 292 years, Mr. Dunthorne expected a reappearance about 1848. His memoir is published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London. About twenty years later, M. Pingre examined the subject critically, and arrived at the same conclusion which Mr. Dunthorne had drawn. This valuable memoir on the subject was published by the French Academy in 1760. Between 1843 and 1847, Mr. Hind, Secretary to the Royal Astronomical Society of London, made a careful calculation of the orbit of this comet upon the basis of Fabricius and the chart of Lycosthenes, correcting some manifest errors not noticed by Pingre. After making due allowance for delays and perturbations caused by conjunction with the planets, Mr. Hind prognosticated a reappearance at the next perihelion of the comet, about the second of August, 1858. We can testify to the wonderful accuracy of his calculations!

H. in the National Intelligencer.

The comet will be nearest the earth on the 9th of October, at which time its brilliancy will be nearly three times as great as on the 23d of September, and its distance from us about fifty-two millions of miles. Its tail on the 23d instant extended to the length of fifteen millions of miles.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 4.

BACON—	13 a	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES-F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	13 a 14
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	30 a 31
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	12½ a 12½	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	18 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	90 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	0 60 a 0 65
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	5 80 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 50
Super.	5 60 a 5 75	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	5 40 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	5 25 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	18 a 13½
Corn,	80 a 85	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	95 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 45 a 0 50	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 75 a 0	WOOL—	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 45 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 45 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	42 a 00

PERUVIAN GUANO—
5 tons and upwards, $65 per ton, } of 2000 lbs.
A less quantity, 70 " " }

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Plenty and dull.

Cotton—Receipts last week very large. The last sale on Saturday was of a very fine lot from Stanly county at 12½.

Flour—Very little change.

Corn—A slight advance.

Corrected by James G. Cook.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct. 2, 1858.

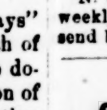
Turpentine, virgin and yellow $3, hard 1 50. Spirits, no transactions reported; last sales at 46. Rosin, common 1 20; No. 2 and low No. 1, 1 40 to $3. Cotton, sales of 20 bales on Saturday at 12½ to 12⅝. Timber, sales of 4 rafts at 6 50 to 6 75.

At New York, Southern Flour heavy at 4 75 to 5 75 for inferior to good; $6 to 7 75 for fancy. Wheat, Southern white, 1 25 to 1 50; red 1 20 to 1 25. Cotton active at 13⅜ for Middling Uplands. Spirits quiet at 52 to 52½.

T. WADDILL

Has taken charge of the

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.



With efficient aid in the different departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the Patrons of the House.

Raleigh and Warsaw four-horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House Daily, and the Salem Stage Tri-weekly.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1, 1858. 51-3m

N. C. Standard, Greensboro' Patriot, Wil. Journal, weekly, and Town papers, will copy 3 months and send bills. T. W.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE several varieties of these Sewing Machines may be purchased of the subscriber upon the same terms as at the principal office—with the cost of transportation added.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Oct'r 4. 51i4t

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of COPPER. I am fully prepared to execute all orders in the Copper and Sheet-Iron Work, such as making Turpentine Stills, Brandy Stills, &c. All work warranted to be well done. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A. BAKER'S.

Fayetteville, Oct'r 4. 51-

FOR RENT.

THAT desirable RESIDENCE on Hay Street, belonging to Mrs. Whitehead, is for rent until the 1st of October next. Possession given on the 12th. For terms apply to W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct'r 4. 51-1t

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, Aug. 25th, 1858, by the Rev. W. S. Chaffin, Mr. J. B. FARRAR and Miss BETTIE AVENT, daughter of Mr. Joseph Avent, all of Chatham County.

DIED,

Near Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the 28th ult., Mrs. MARY SUSAN WARD, wife of Dr. Edward Ward, and daughter of Jeremiah Pearsall, Esq., of Duplin county, aged about 20 years.

On Sept'r 21, 1858, Mr. ARCHIBALD BAKER, a native of Cumberland Co., N. C., but for the last fifty years a resident of Franklin County, Mississippi, aged seventy-five years, five month, and twenty days.

Carolinian copy.

On the 16th of September, near Montpelier, Richmond County, ARCH'D M. JOHNSON, son of Duncan Johnson, aged 13 years and 9 months. His untimely death was occasioned by a crush received in the machinery of a cotton gin. He lived six hours after receiving the injury, his intellect was unimpaired and he endured his sufferings patiently.

A short time before he expired his mother asked him if he wished to repeat his evening verse (he was in the habit of repeating a verse of scripture before retiring to rest) he said yes; she asked him what verse he wished to repeat, he replied by repeating—"The Lord is my Shepherd! I shall not want," gave her the good-night kiss, closed his eyes and went off into that sleep which shall know no waking until the Archangel shall sound his final summons.

Thus passed away a child of more than ordinary promise. He possessed a bright intellect joined with a mild and retiring mien. He was obedient to his parents, kind and helpful to his school-fellows, warm and constant in his attachments to his friends, (of whom he had many) and *strictly truthful* to all.

May his young friends imitate his virtues and profit by the dispensation of Providence, which has so suddenly summoned him from time to Eternity.—Com.

Richmond Academy, Sept. 25, 1858.

Call the Roll!

Archie M. Johnson! Archie M. Johnson! Alas, he'll answer never more! His voice is hushed—his head is cold—his loving heart is forever still! Another, Another! Another seat is vacant; another star has dropped from our banner; another home is desolate! Go take that seat away! Go hang that banner with the weeds of woe! And hush our sighs, be dried our tears, while we offer Friendship's consolation to his afflicted family!

We cannot! Our tears blind us; heart breaking sighs choke our utterance; our own hearts are bleeding. But hark! the still small voice of the Man of Sorrows falls sweetly on our ears, "Suffer little children to come unto me." Here rests our hope! Another seat is vacant here; another, we hope, is filled above. Another star has grown pale on our banner; but we hope a new star brightens the galaxy on high. A home is desolate; but another golden chain links it to the better land. Therefore, while our own tears fall thick and fast, be it resolved,

That we go to the stricken father as he bends o'er the little grave that holds the dust of his buried hopes, and bid him look upward, whither the freed spirit, bursting from its mouldering prison house, has soared, to nestle with his little sister in his mother's bosom.

That while the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society has sustained an irreparable loss in the sterling qualities of his heart and the budding promise of his mind, we acknowledge the unerring hand of an all-wise Creator, who deals with His creatures as seemeth good in His sight.

That as a slight testimony of our grief and loss, our banner be covered with crape, and the usual badge of mourning be worn thirty days.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer, Spirit of the Age, and Cheraw Gazette, with a request of publication.

SUSAN McL. LIVINGSTON, }
ARCH'D W. GRAHAM, } Com.
DANIEL W. JOHNSON. }

Spirit of the Age copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

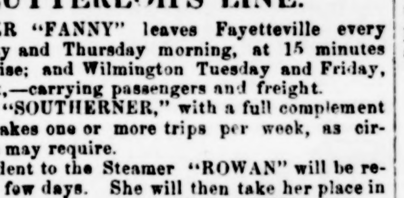
ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Oct. 2.—Steamer Flora McDonald with goods for B Maffitt, W D & A A Maffitt, G & L Brandt, R Little, J Hoover & Co, A J Woodward, J & N A Cameron, A M Campbell, J & D G Worth, R S French, Murchison, Reid & Co, Mrs E Stephens, Jos Otterburg, A A McKethan, E W Wilkins, M A Baker, J A Pemberton, D Anderson, H McDonald, C W Andrews, J M Vann, Episcopal Church, G W Harris, Worth & Utley, J M Worth & Son, G W Lawrence, Thagard, Rowan & Co, John Shaw, J M Johnson, J M Johnson & Williams, W Draughon, M W McNair & Co, J A Worth, L Wood, C T Haigh, Rev W H Bobbitt, F Smith, Union Mfg Co, J W Lett, Smitherman & Spencer, G W Williams & Co, Transou & Bro, Dr H G McEachin, W S Edwards, S C Smith & Co, S Edwards, Robt Mitchell.

Lutterloh's Line. Oct. 2, 4.—Steamers Fanny & Southerner with goods for A Kuper, M N Leary, W L Callias, C T Haigh & Sons, W C Troy, R E Heide, Fayetteville Mills, H L Myrover & Co, C E Leete, G W Williams & Co, H & E J Lilly, Beaver Creek Manf Co, E J Hale & Son, J C Poe, Miss Murphy, M Faulk, James Kyle, W N Tillinghast, A Johnson, Jr, J L Bryan, D & W McLaurin, J W Lett, David Murphy, B Rose, E J Lilly, Jos Breece, T J Johnson, Murchison, Reid & Co, J H Pritchett, J H Cook.

Lutterloh's Line. Sept. 29.—Steamer Fanny with passengers and goods for C B Cook, C E Leete, C T Haigh & Sons, Jas Breece, R E Heide, C T Haigh, W C Troy, C B Mallet, E F Moore, H McDonald, Brookshire & Co, A Johnson, Jr, H & E J Lilly, M Faulk, E J Hale & Son, J R Lee, P M Hale, W N Tillinghast, Starr & Williams, Ray & Pearce, J N Smith, G & Barnum, J M Turner, D & W McLaurin, Jos Otterburg, J H Pritchett, Fayetteville Mills, P P Johnson, A G Thornton, A Parker T S Lutterloh, J H Hall.

Rush & Orrell's Line. October 4.—Str Sun, with goods for W McIntyre, J J Wright, S J Hinsdale, J C Thomson, D Murphy, E F Moore, Starr & Williams, A Holmes, W N Tillinghast, C E Leete, N M Leary, J B Little, H McDonald, H Mayne, G Tate, Semmerman, Randie & Co, N Bryan, A J Woodward, T J Johnson, S Carlile, S T Hawley & Son, J H Fisher, D Underwood, G & L Brandt, R M Orrell, D & W McLaurin, J J Moore, A A McKethan, Mrs Brooksbank, J Otterburg, C B Cook, and others.



LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sun-rise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock,—carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

SUPERIOR BUTTER.

A NEW supply of that Superior BUTTER, so very popular with all who have been buying from me.

—ALSO—

A large supply of

Groceries and Provisions,

consisting in part of:

25 Bags Prime Rio Coffee;
10 Bbls. Coffee and Brown Sugars;
25 Bbls. *Extra* No. 3 Mackerel;
15 H'lf and Quarter bbls. Extra No. 1 do.
20 H'lf bbls. *Mess Shad*, (very fine;)
5000 lbs. choice Balt. Bacon;
4000 lbs. " Family Lard;
75 boxes Extra Dairy Cheese.

All of which I will sell cheap for CASH.

W. C. TROY.

Oct. 4, 1858. 51-1m

TO LEASE.

THE Cool Spring FAMILY RESIDENCE, with the premises and garden attached, lately occupied by Mr. T. Waddill. Apply at the Hotel.

Oct'r 2. 51-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS and SADDLERY.

C. E. LEETE.

THE DONALDSON ACADEMY

WAS RE-OPENED on MONDAY the 4th inst., by JESSE R. McLEAN, A. M.

Mr. McLean has had several years' experience, expects to follow teaching as the business of his life, and now considers himself located permanently.

The Trustees of the Milton, N. C. Male Academy, of which Mr. M. had charge for 4 years, in a letter voluntarily tendered him, speak thus:

"The official relation which has existed for some years between you and ourselves has been terminated by your voluntary resignation. We, therefore, take this occasion to express our sense of the faithfulness and efficiency with which you have performed the duties of your profession while connected with us, and also to bear our testimony to the high esteem in which your private character is held among our people."

Rev. S. A. Stanfield, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Milton, N. C., says:

"I am sure we have sustained a real loss in your resignation. Expecting soon to have an interest in the school, which I have not heretofore had, I truly regret that you are not to be at its head."

Mr. A. C. Lindsey, Principal of Dan River Institute, Yanceyville, N. C., says:

"But one opinion, I think, has been expressed and that is, that Mr. McLean is a laborious, thorough and successful Teacher. I may add that one of his former pupils has just entered my school and I do but simple justice to his teacher, when I remark that I have rarely had a boy from another school with whose previous training I was so much pleased."

TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

English,	$15 00
Latin,	20 00
Latin and Greek,	25 00
Contingent,	1 00

It is very desirable that pupils be entered immediately.

An efficient Assistant will be provided if necessary.

Pupils charged from time of entering, and may be entered for less than a session on application to the Principal, but no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

Good Boarding on reasonable terms can be had with Mrs. Hartman, who occupies the Boarding House near the Academy.

W. B. WRIGHT,
President Board of Directors.

Oct. 4, 1858. 1t

Presbyterian and Carolinian 1t.

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

The Chickering Pianos Again.—A correspondent of the *Journal* does not seem pleased with a compliment to *the* Chickering pianos which recently appeared in our columns. As our object was to offer a merited word for what, in our opinion, are among the very best, if they do not stand at the head of instruments manufactured at home or abroad, perhaps it is not at all strange that a rival establishment, which takes to itself an identical name, should not receive such a compliment with coolness and complacency. Nevertheless, we see no reason to change our good opinion. It is, we feel quite sure, well founded. The establishment has now enjoyed a distinguished reputation for full thirty years; its instruments are to be found in every part of the North American continent, no less than in several foreign countries; they are in requisition on great and particular occasions; and the proprietors, as business men, are so proverbial for their honorable dealing, that we feel no hesitation in reiterating our former testimony in every respect. We have no doubt that the public will fully sustain us in this, for who does not know of *the* Chickering & Sons, and of the products of their celebrated and unrivalled manufactory? They have a name, and it is one in which the Bostonians feel a just pride.

In this connection, and which is corroborative of what we have above suggested, we take pleasure in stating that *the* Chickering pianos (we use the word "*the*" for we know of no other establishment of reputation) were never in such demand as now. It is difficult, even with the large forces of workmen employed, to fill orders that press upon the establishment. Some little idea of this may be gathered from the fact that upwards of *fifty per week* are finished, and the supply is altogether inadequate to the demand. We also take pleasure in stating, what we know to be true, that the Chickerings are *practical mechanics*, each having served a regular term of apprenticeship at the bench, and each being, to-day, a first-class workman, capable of constructing a piano in every department from first to last. Having this actual practical knowledge and skill, and availing themselves of whatever will add a new virtue to an instrument, it is clear to understand now they maintain so high a reputation, and why their pianos have so wide a preference. These circumstances are alluded to with the more emphasis from the fact that certain parties, whose motives are unworthy and unmanly, to say the least, at various times and in sundry places, have attempted to pervert well known facts with a discreditable view to injure the firm. The position of the establishment and the character and extent of its works, are a triumphant refutation of all this petty malice and jealous rivalry.

Oct'r 2. 51-

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY—a good Copper Smith. Liberal wages will be given and constant employment.

M. A. BAKER.

Oct'r 4. 51-

TAKE NOTICE.

Gun-makers and Others.

I OFFER my entire stock of Guns, Pistols and Tools at New York cost, as I wish to change my business.

M. A. BAKER.

Oct'r 4. 51-

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to us executed by Aaron D. Headen, for certain purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 2d day of November next, at the residence of said Aaron D. Headen, his entire property, viz:

One-half of an undivided Tract of LAND, containing about 500 Acres, adjoining Elias Brooks, Josiah Headen and others.

25 or 26 Likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Children. His entire stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; 1 Carriage and Harness; 2 Road Wagons; 1 Set Smith Tools; Farming Utensils; his present Crop of Corn, Wheat and Oats. Also, his interest in the undivided property in the possession of his Mother, consisting of 10 NEGROES, and other property.

The above sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. A credit of Six months will given; purchasers will be required to give bond with two approved Securities.

THOMAS A. BROOKS, }
ANDREW HEADEN, } Trustees.

St Lawrence, Chatham, N. C., Oct. 1. 51-*3t

TERRYS

Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows:

First, (*and principally*,) because it is not *so* dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world.

Second, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years. Third, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c., &c. But purchase a box and give it a trial, you will never regret so doing. Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms.

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer & Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞Sold by Samuel J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C., also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N. B.—Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1. 51*itf

FISH AND BACON.

50 BLS. No. 1 HERRING;
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL;
25 ½ " do do.;
25 " PORK

—ALSO—

Cheese, Lard, Butter, and Box Herring.

C. E. LEETE.

Sept'r 30. 50-1m

MOORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE Fourth Annual Fair of the Moore County Agricultural Society, will be held

At Carthage, on Thursday and Friday, the 11th and 12th of Nov'r next.

The List of Premiums will be nearly the same as those heretofore given. All persons are invited to come and exhibit the fruits of their industry, especially the Ladies.

A. R. McDONALD,
Corresponding Secretary.

Sept. 30, 1858. 51*4t

N. C. Presbyterian copy 3t and forward acc't to advertiser.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Richmond Agricultural Society are requested to meet at Laurel Hill the 2d Saturday of October next, at 10 o'clock. It is hoped there will be a full meeting as there is important business to transact.

D. JOHNSON, Sec'y

Sept. 28, 1858. 51*1t

The Gun Business, Copper Business, and Black-smith Business, will be continued as usual until further notice by M. A. BAKER.

Oct'r 4. 51-

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July, 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.

Robeson Co., Sept 28, 1858. 51*tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., October 4, 1858:

Allen Arnel.

Isaac Blucher, Mary Bryant, Sarah Beasley, Ann Brown, Duncan Blue, Rich'd R Bradly, Jackson Benton, G M Barber, W R Bolton, Miss Barrett.

W H Clark, D Coleman, Jno W Collins, H J Coleman, Coroner of C. C.

M E Freeman 2, E Freeman.

A F Hobbs.

Hawkings Hust, Jennet Holmes, Albert Hammonds, Mary W Hall, Jno H Hays, Robt Hunter, J C Huffman.

Mrs M A Johnson, C P Jones, D Jackson, J Jones.

W Koonce.

Elizabeth Murphy 2, Foster Mason, Aggy Moore, Jno H May, M E Murphy, Susan Mitchell, J J T Maxwell, Neill Marsh, W Moland.

E W McGregor, Jno McPhail, Z W McDonald, Ann McDonald.

Hardy Perry, Moses Perry, Jno Parker.

Angus Ray, Charity Revels, Harvey Robeson, J B Richardson & Bro.

Jno R Taylor.

T R Underwood.

N J Worrell, C A Wiggins, Holeday & Ware, T B Wooten.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Wm. R. Bolton, I offer for sale any or all of the property conveyed in said Trust, consisting in part of ½ interest in the Baily LAND, on Cross Creek, the growing Crop on said Land, or DWELLING HOUSE occupied by himself; 1263 ACRES about 5½ miles from Town on McPherson Creek, known as his Mill tract.

250 Acres LAND known as the Terry Land on Carver's Creek.

1 Roan Horse.
1 Sorrel Mare.

ALSO,

One Seine and Flat, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools. One ROCKAWAY. One CARRYALL. One CART and large amount of Forage.

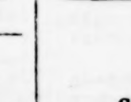
Persons desirous of purchasing any of the property conveyed in said Trust would do well to call on Mr. Bolton or myself as bargains may be had.

C. E. LEETE, Trustee.

Sept. 30, 1858. 50-30d

USEFUL ARTICLES.

FLUID, Oil and Lard Lamps;
Brittania and Brass Candlesticks;
Superior Steel Snuffers;
Brittania Castors, Tea Pots and Coffee Pots;
Brittania SPOONS and LADLES;
Brittania Communion Sets, Goblets and Cups;
Tinned Iron Spoons and Ladles;
Planished Tin Coffee Urns and Pots, Tea Pots;
Oyster and Beef Steak Dishes, and Dish Covers;
WAITERS, of all sizes and shapes.



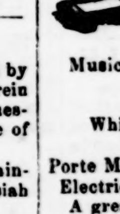
FINE SCISSORS; large for cutting, small for embroidery; Razors and Pocket Knives;

Baskets! Baskets!

for all purposes;

COFFEE MILLS;

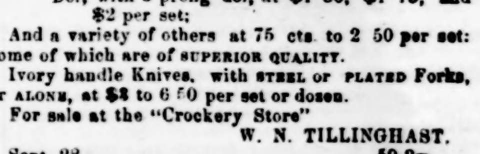
Iron and Stone Mortars;
Stone Crocks; Tin Ware;
Cedar Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls;



Counter Scales, to weigh ½ to 240 lbs;
Family Scales, to weigh every ounce to 4 lb;
Cocoa Dippers; Hair and Wire Seives;
Table Mats; Feather Dusters;
Dust Pans; Curtain Pins;
Hand and Tea Bells;
Music Portfolios; Ladies' Work Boxes; Rosewood Toilet Boxes;
Ladies' Leather Bags, (large;)
White Satin Beads and White Cut Beads, for fancy work;
Porte Monaies, entirely of leather, a superior article;
Electric Polishing Powder; Boy's Saws; Corkscrews.

A great variety of other useful articles, too tedious to mention. Come and see for yourself at the "Crockery Store." W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 30 50-2m



KNIVES AND FORKS.

WHITE HAND, with 2 prong steel FORKS, at $1 and 1 25 per Set;

Do., with 3 prong do., at $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per set;

And a variety of others at 75 cts. to 2 50 per set: some of which are of superior quality.

Ivory handle Knives, with steel or plated Forks, or alone, at $3 to 6 50 per set or dozen.

For sale at the "Crockery Store"

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 28. 50-2m

GROCERIES.

50 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee.
25 Bbls. Crushed and Granulated Sugar.
50 Kegs Nails.
10 Boxes Starch.
25 Boxes Tobacco, assorted.
50 M Cigars $6 to $60 pr M.

ALSO,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Sugar House Syrup, Vinegar, Snuff, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers.

C. E. LEETE.

TURPENTINE AND BLACKSMITH TOOLS.

25 Doz. Bryces' Hackers
20 " " Round Shaves
15 " " Scrapers.
10 " Hacker-Stones.
10 " Round Shave Stones.
25 " Hacker-Files.

ALSO,

A Large assortment of Cooper's Tools.

I would call the attention of purchasers to my Hackers, Round Shaves and Scrapers, as they excel any ever offered for sale in this market.

C. E. LEETE.

Sept. 30, 1858. 50-1m

BLOCKERSVILLE ACADEMY,

B. B. CULBRETH, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution commences the first of September next. Its location is on the Fayetteville and Warsaw stage road, 12 miles East of Fayetteville.

Terms, per session of five months,—

Primary branches,	$7 50
Higher English,	10 00
Languages (Latin and Greek,)	12 50

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, can be had in the neighborhood at $7.00.

For further particulars, address

ALEX. MAXWELL,
Sec. Board Trustees.

Blocker's P. O., Aug. 31, 1858. 42-1t*8t

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

At PEKIN, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia a complete and

Extensive Stock of Goods.

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-Ware, Iron, Bagging, Ropes, Hoop Iron, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing.

In fact, every thing necessary to make a good assortment.

These goods were selected with great care in the Northern markets, and bought on the most favorable terms, and will be sold as cheap as they can be sold elsewhere.

Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX.
Sept. 25. 49*3t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WILL sell on the 29th of October, at Public Sale, the following TRACTS OF LAND on the East side of Cape Fear River, 12 miles above Fayetteville:

1. The Mill Tract, three acres.
2. Balance of Troy Tract, fifty-four acres.
3. A tract of 210 acres
4. A tract of 180 acres.
5. A tract of 74 acres

These Tracts of Land all join, and comprise the well known Plantation of the late Alex'r McAlister, Jr. They are not surpassed in fertility by any in the county, and the range for Stock is first rate.

The location is a healthy one, and the morals of the people very good.

I deem any further description unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves.

Terms of Sale: Six and nine months credit, for bonds with approved security.

☞ The Sale will take place at the late residence of the deceased.

NEILL McDUGALD, Adm'r.
Kyle's Landing, Sept'r 17. 47-*ts

FARM FOR SALE.

323 ACRES of valuable Land for sale, lying 4 miles North-west of High Point Depot, on the N. C. Railroad, 9 miles from Normal College, 16 miles from Salem, and 18 miles from Greensboro'. The situation is very healthy, with good, moral, intelligent neighbors. 200 acres are in a state of fine cultivation, and the balance fine wood land. Deep River running through about the middle of the Farm, and two creeks running into the river on the same, affords about 115 or 120 acres of the best bottom land perhaps in the State; all in a state of fine cultivation with the exception of about 15 or 18 acres of the best kind of meadow land, in a very fine condition.

There is on the Farm, a good two-story BRICK DWELLING, good Kitchens and Smoke-House, a large Barn, Stables, Cribs, and all necessary out-houses; among them are two houses suitable for overseers or croppers; an extraordinary Spring near and convenient to the House, and seven or eight Springs on different parts of the Farm; fine Orchard, both peach and apple.

The subscriber being desirous to remove to Texas this Fall, will sell on reasonable terms in regard to both price and time. J. K. PINNIX.
Sept 13, 1858. 46-*2m

5250 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers wishing to remove to the West, offer for sale on reasonable terms, 5250 Acres of Land in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, 12 miles above Elizabethtown. About 1000 acres of the above is good farming land, one half of which is improved and in cultivation. The present crop it is supposed will yield from five to six thousand bushels Corn. On the unimproved land there is 200 or more acres of good swamp, easily drained, and which (from experiments already made) will produce equal to any in the surrounding country. They embrace two separate Farms; each with good dwellings and out-buildings. The balance are Pine Lands, on which it is thought there are round trees sufficient to cut ten to twelve (10 to 12) tasks turpentine boxes. Also, a quantity of steam mill Timber, very accessible to market.

One of the best streams in the country runs through the pine lands, on which is a good and new Saw and Grist Mill.

We will sell a part or the whole of said Land—in lots to suit purchasers. Those who may wish to buy will do well to call and examine for themselves—at an early period, as we are desirous of removing this Fall.

JNO. S. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON.
Aug. 31, 1858. 43-*6t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

I WILL sell, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, at the Court House door, in the town of Carthage, on Tuesday, 26th October, 1858, the Lands belonging to the Estate of Duncan B. Johnson, dec'd, situate in Moore Co., on Drowning Creek and its tributaries—Deep Creek, Horse's Creek, Gut Creek, &c., to wit: 5,220 acres, embracing 8 different tracts, joining the lands of Malcom Blue, Duncan Brown, Arch'd Patterson, James Caddell, Alex'r McDonald, Caddell & McFarland's 50 acre tract, Dan'l McLeod, and others; and 349 acres, embracing 7 several tracts on the waters of Big Juniper, joining Malcom Johnson, John Pearce and others. Terms,—6 months credit, bond and security. S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Sept. 1, 1858. 43*ts

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.
Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber lost between the Toll House on Hay Mount, and the one 12 miles from Town on the Fay. & W. Plank Road, his POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount of Money and some valuable papers. The above reward will be paid for its delivery with contents at the Fayetteville Book Store, or to me at Carthage. ANGUS R. KELLY.
Fayetteville, Sep. 11, 1858. 45*tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of the late Dr. Charles Chalmers, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate's estate, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. April 29th, 1858.

B. C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
Sept'r 20, 1858. 47*3t

FAYETTEVILLE Female High School.

THIS Seminary of learning, incorporated with Collegiate powers by the Legislature of the State, is provided with a full corps of experienced Teachers, new Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and the usual facilities for the acquisition of knowledge.

The Seventh Session will commence on the first Monday in October.

For further information address the Principal,

WM. K. BLAKE.
Aug. 5. 35-2m

School Notice.

I WILL open my School for Boys on MONDAY, the 4TH DAY OF OCTOBER proximo, at the Phœnix Lodge—first floor, North entrance.

My terms of tuition will be, for quarter of ten weeks, twelve dollars and fifty cents ($12 50,) contingencies, twenty-five cents. Payable in advance.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept'r 20. 47-4w
Presbyterian copy 4 weeks.

MISS BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

THE next TERM will begin on Monday the 4th October.
Sept. 18, 1858. 47-6t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my RESIDENCE on Hay-mount. For health there is no place to excel it There is a fine well of water in the yard. Description is useless. Also, the LOT East of my Store.

The above property, if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at auction on Thursday, 21st October.

JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6. 43-

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his HOUSE and LOT in Fayetteville, known as the "Farm House," containing about 60 acres. Also, THREE VALUABLE NEGRO MEN, Edward, Fred and Charles. Fred and Edward are excellent Spirit Barrel Coopers, —all young, sound and healthy. For terms apply to

C. E. LEETE,
or JOS. BAKER, Jr.,
Att'y for John Eccles.
Aug. 18. 38-tf

HOUSE, LOT, AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
May 3, 1858. 7-tf

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
May 3, 1858. 7-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.
Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

FIFTY shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock are offered for sale. For further information apply to

A. McLEAN, Cashier.
Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1858.

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.
March 24, '58. 96y

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.
May 14 1858 11-1Y

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.
July 9. 27-

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,
May 21, 1856. 6-tf

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.

JUST RECEIVED, 10 boxes of that FINE ROCK CANDY TOBACCO.

W. H. CARVER.
Sept. 4. 42tf

THIRTY HANDS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire by the Month, or Day, Thirty Negroes, to work on the Ninth Section of the Western Rail Road.

For further particulars inquire at the Engineer's Office, Fayetteville, or of me at Little River Bridge.

O'BRYAN & CO.
Aug. 16. 38tf

FOR RENT.

MY BRICK HOUSE on Ramsay Street. Also, a House on North Street. Possession given Oct. 1.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Sep. 11, 1858. 45tf

A FEW BARRELS

CHOICE *old* APPLE BRANDY, suitable for making wine and putting up brandy fruit. For sale by

W. H. CARVER.
Aug. 18. 38-

WANTED

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi Plantation, Men, Boys, Girls, and some good Families.

EPHR. PAGE.
Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8-tf

WINE! WINE!!

IF you wish to make GOOD WINE, call on the subscriber and buy your Brandy. Country Apple Brandy, Old Nash Brandy, on hand and going off rapidly. C. E. LEETE.
Sept. 4. 43-1m

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Sept. 17. 43tf

TAKEN UP!

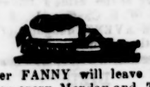
AND committed to the Jail of Chatham county, two Negro Boys by the name of HENDERSON and EDOM, who say they belong to J. H. Pritchett, of Lumberton. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay prison charges, and take them away; otherwise, they will be dealt with according to law.

W. D. C. RIDDLE, Jailor.
Pittsborough, July 14. 28-

The Southern Harmony, and MUSICAL COMPANION, a further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.



THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayetteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 22, 1858. 87-

OFFICE TRANSPORTATION AGENT,
Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Co.
Wilmington, N. C., 18TH AUG. 1858.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

ON and after the the 1st September, all Goods and Merchandize, intended for the interior, or points on the line of this and adjoining Road, shipped to the care of the General Transportation Agent, and landed on the Company's Wharf, will be forwarded

Free of Extra Charge and Commissions,

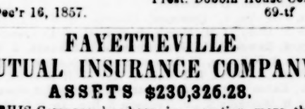
and the Marine and back charges paid and collected with Rail Road freight at the points of delivery.

By this arrangement, owners of goods will be relieved of much expense and inconvenience, and shippers will find it to their interest to forward through this port.

The promptest despatch may be relied upon. Bills Lading should invariably specify for delivery at the Rail Road Co.'s Wharf on the West side of the River.

JAS. P. ROBERTSON,
Gen'l Sup't.
Aug 18, 1858. 39-2m

RAIL ROAD NOTICE! TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.



NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR

Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
Eng'r and Sup't.
Aug. 3. 34tf

DOBBIN HOUSE For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858: the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair: its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st o January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.
Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment: insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.
Amount of property now insured, $1,474,922 34.
Amount premium notes now on hand, $224,968 23.
Cash premiums received, $32,317 41.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington,

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS.

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

The Company invite applications.
May 21, 1858. 13-Y

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r
Western R. R. Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order. BEVERLY ROSE.
July 8. 26tf

Cider Vinegar, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.
Aug. 18. 36-

FALL AND WINTER. New Goods! New Goods!

J. C. POE

Is receiving the Largest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Ever before offered by him, which embrace all the LATEST STYLES OF

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

Among them will be found,—

RICH SILK AND DELAINE PATTERNS, of the latest style.

A large lot FRENCH MERINOS, together with every shade of SOLID DELAINES, all wool.

A large assortment of French, English and American PRINTS, DEBAGES, and other goods for Travelling Dresses. A large lot of HANDSOME EMBROIDERIES.

A great variety of Ladies' SHAWLS and CLOAKS, BONNETS, French ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c.

A handsome stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES; KERSEYS. NEGRO BLANKETS, and all others goods belonging to a Dry-Goods Store.

All the citizens, and every body that visits the old Town, will confer a favor by calling on the subscriber and looking through his stock, whether they purchase or not J. C. POE.
Sept. 20, 1858. 47-2m

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received and is this day receiving a large and desirable

STOCK OF GOODS,

embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Basques, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings, of all kinds.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

A very desirable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Together with many articles not deemed necessary to enumerate.

All of which will be offered low for CASH, or on time to such as pay when called on.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 20, 1858. 47tf

S. T. HAWLEY & SON

Are receiving their FALL AND WINTER supply of

BOOTS and SHOES,

A large stock, embracing every variety of style and quality of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's, with a superior article of Servant's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Trunks; Sole Leather; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Lasts; with Shoe Findings of all kinds.

Persons wishing articles in our line are requested to examine our stock, as we will sell low for CASH or usual time to prompt customers.
Sept. 6, 1858. 43-6w

1858. FALL IMPORTATIONS!

We are now receiving the largest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, HOOP-SKIRTS READY-MADE CLOTHING; HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c.,

Ever offered by us; which will be sold at Wholesale cheap for cash or on the usual time for approved paper.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 6. 43-

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

WE have received a part, and are daily expecting the balance, of our Fall and Winter supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing a very large stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c.

—*ALSO*—

About 400 Cases of BOOTS AND SHOES—well assorted, all of which we are disposed to sell at low prices for Cash or good paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Sept. 4, 1858. 43-6w

THE OLD DOMINION *COFFEE POT.*

DR. HALL, of New York, in his *Journal of Health* for July, 1858, says:—"We commend the *Old Dominion Coffee Pot* to all lovers of good coffee, as we personally know that it is one of the "new things" offered to the public in which no imposition is practiced, and which has the double vouchers of science and common sense."

For sale at the CROCKERY STORE. Prices:—

1 QUART, $1.35;
1½ QUARTS, $1.75;
2 QUARTS, $2.00;
3 QUARTS, $2.35;
4 QUARTS, $3.00

Buy one if you like *good coffee.*

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Sept. 1, '58. 41-2m

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has taken the Store recently occupied by J. Davis, one door below J. W. Lett's and opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he will be pleased to see all his friends and customers. He will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Which he will sell low for cash or on time to punctual customers. JAMES W. SELLERS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1858. 42-

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

EMBRACING

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 26, 1858. 31-

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.

March 13, 1856. 93tf
Carolinian copy.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has Removed to the Store one door East of H. & E. J. Lilly's, where he hopes to meet all his old friends and to make many new friends and customers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
August 25, 1858. 40tf

WRIGHT & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson, Robeson and Bladen.

Aug. 23, 1858. 39-
Presbyterian copy.

JOSEPH BAKER, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1858. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law.*

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE, *Attorney at Law,*

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus; the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an Office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his Professional services.

August 24, 1858. 40tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D., *PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.*

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

R. M. ORRELL, TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My Warehouses are fronting the Wharves and near the River.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45-tf

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.

July 29, 1858. 32-

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co., *Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y
Presbyterian copy.

D. A. LAMONT, Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt attention to sale of Country Produce, Naval Stores and Cotton.

☞ *And Agent for Rush and Orrell's Line of Boats.* ☜

August 19, 1858. 38tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 MAIDEN LANE,
New York.

June 30. 24-1y

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64-ypd

☞ A Pig-Tailed Comet! ☜

I DESIRE to purchase immediately from 10 to 50 HOGS, to fatten, 18 months old or older, thrifty and tame. Address me, speedily, through Fayetteville Post Office DUNCAN McARTHUR
Sep'r 25 49*2t

NOTICE

OF my intention to apply for a Certificate of Ten Shares of Stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, in place of one lost by mail, in the name of Franklin T Cromartie.

J. Q. CROMARTIE, Adm'r.
Leon Co., Florida, Sept. 16, 1858. 48*2t

T. M. SMITH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

NEGROES! NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD, on the 6th day of October 1858, ONE NEGRO WOMAN, and TWO CHILDREN, Woman aged about 25 years, the Children 6 and 2 years respectively. Sale to take place at the residence of the late Mary Williford, in Sampson county. Terms—6 months credit, with note and approved security. JNO. H. ELMORE, Com'r.
Aug 26. 41*6tpd

TO CONTRACTORS.

WILL be let out to the lowest bidder, at Ashpole Church in Robeson County, on the 14th of October next, the building of a new Church, forty-five by sixty feet, all completed. For further particulars address WILIE ALFORD or JOHN PURCELL, Alfordsville, N. C., or either of the subscribers at Little Rock, So. Ca.

A. M. McKINNON, } B. C.
ALEX. BLUE, }
Aug. 24, 1858. 41*6w

FOR SALE.

I OFFER a bargain in a new 50 SAW COTTON GIN, of Taylor's Manufacture, Georgia. For further particulars address me at Gilopolis.

G. MELVIN McLEAN.
August 20, 1858. 39*tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Moore County Jail on the 26th of August, a Negro man who says his name is RANDAL LOCKLIER. Said Locklier is about thirty (30) years of age, five feet eight and a half inches high; had on a dark pair of pants and coat; good teeth, dark complected; a scar on the left side of his head where his hair parts, and another a little above his left ear, and one just below his left ear. Said boy says he was free born in Robeson, and resides in Columbus; but has no free papers. If he belongs to any person, let them come forward, prove property, pay all charges, and take him away.

W. K. NUNNERY, Jailor.
Aug. 26. 42*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1858.

The Bill of complaint of William Weaver against W. J. Clements, John A. Annie, A. & David McAllister by guardian Hugh McLean, and Neill McDugald, Adm'r of Alexander McAllister.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that W. J. Clements, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks notifying the said W. J. Clements to be and appear at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at office this the 14th of Sept. A. D. 1858.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.
Sept. 15, 1858. 46*6t

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having concluded to change his business, offers for sale THIRTY NEGROES and the whole of his LANDS.

The Negroes are all young, and in families, and will be sold in families or all together.

The Lands lie on the East side of the Cape Fear River, in Bladen County, twenty miles below Fayetteville; embracing (2,508) twenty-five hundred and eight acres, which may be divided into four tracts, with improvements in the way of cleared land and houses on each. The principal dwelling is large and comfortable, having eight rooms with a fire place in each.

A man of large capital may make a fine investment here. There is a sufficiency of cleared land to produce 7000 bushels of Corn, and a large quantity of good land to be cleared.

This property will be offered privately until the first of Oct. If not sold by that time, which will be indicated by a continuance of this advertisement till the 4th day of Nov., when the whole will be offered at public auction at Shiloh Church, commencing with the land on the 4th day of November and continuing on from day to day, till the above property with a fine stock of Cattle Hogs, Horses, Mules and the entire crop are all disposed of.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

W. D. PEARSALL.
Deseret P. O., Bladen co., N. C., July 31. 32*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1858.

The Bill of Complaint of Murdock McKinnon, vs Samuel Mims, Trustee, E. Roberts and wife Lydia, William R. Baldwin, David James Baldwin, Josiah H. Baldwin, Jno. B. Cashwell and wife Jane, Dan'l J. Phillips and wife Margaret, Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, Catharine J. Baldwin, and E. F. Moore, Trustee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David James Baldwin and Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, Defendants in this cause, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court on the 7th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office this the 6th day of September A. D. 1858.

45*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1858.

The Bill of complaint of Robeson D. Jones, Adm'r of Isabella Jones, dec'd, versus Thomas McLeran and Malcom McMillan, Exrs. of Arch'd McLeran, dec'd, John Munroe and wife Margaret, John McLeran, Daniel McLeran, Mary McLeran, Agnes McLeran, Elizabeth McLeran, Nancy McLeran, and Rob't McLeran.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McLeran, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, this the 6th day of September, A. D. 1858.

45*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.